ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF [illegible]
FREDERICTON, YORK COUNTY,
NEW BRUNSWICK

by

Fiona Christie [illegible]

No. 321

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF STE. ANNE'S POINT, FREDERICTON, YORK COUNTY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

by

Fiona Christie-Boyle

No. 12E

This series is designed to facilitate a limited distribution of unpublished manuscripts in the the files of the Archaeology Branch, Department of Tourism, Recreation, and Heritage. These manuscripts include preliminary reports, items awaiting proper editing and publishing, etc. They will be published in small quantities and will generally be available by special request only.

Cette série est préparée afin de faciliter une distribution limitée de manuscrits inédits des dossiers de la direction d'Archéologie, Ministère du Tourisme, des Loisirs, et du Patrimoine. Ces manuscrits comprennent des études préliminaires, documents prêt à êtres édités et publiés, etc. Ils seront publiés en quantités limitées et seront disponsibles sur demande spéciale seulment.

Archaeological Reconnaissance of Ste.Anne's Point, Fredericton, York County, New Brunswick.

by

Fiona Christie-Boyle

1986

Published by
Archaeology Branch
Department of Tourism,
Recreation and Heritage
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5H1
Canada.

ISBN 0-88838-356-8

Publié par
La Direction d'Archéologie
Le Ministère du Tourisme, des
Loisirs et du Patrimoine
C.P. 6000
Fredericton, N.-B.
E3B 5H1
Canada.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
FIGURES	iii
TABLES	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	v
TERMINOLOGY	vi
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Reasons for Investigation	1
1.2 Site Location and Description	2
1.3 Site History	5
1.4 Previous Investigations of the Site	16
2. FIELD WORK	20
2.1 Field Crew and Excavation Strategy	20
2.2 Field Techniques	22
3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	22
3.1 Features	23
3.1.1 Burials	23
3.1.1.1 Known Burials	24
3.1.1.2 Possible Burials	26
3.1.1.3 Burial Orientation	26
3.1.1.4 Age of Burials	29
3.1.1.5 Associated Artifacts	29
3.1.2 Casemate	31
3.1.3 Brick-Floored Structure	37
3.1.4 Army Barrack	40
3.1.5 Fireplace	43
3.1.6 Post Molds	43
3.1.7 Stone and Mortar Feature	44
3.1.8 Conduits	45
3.1.9 Pits	48
3.1.9.1 Stone-Filled Pit	48
3.1.9.2 Rubbish Pits	49
3.1.9.3 Pits of Natural Origin	50
3.1.9.4 Pits of Unknown Origin	50
4. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	51

FIGURES

		PAGE
1.	B1Dp-2 Site Location Map	79
2.	1945 Aerial Photograph of Ste-Anne's Point (enlargement)	81
3.	Map of Winterberg's 1933 Excavations (copy of Jamer 1933)	83
4.	Ste. Anne's Point Site Map	85
5.	Disturbance of Features Within Cemetery	87
6.	Grave Distribution	89
7.	Profile of Trench A	91
8.	Plan of Unit 2	93
9.	Plan of Unit 1	95
10.	Plan of Unit 5	97
11.	Plan of Unit 7	99
12.	Plan of Unit 8	101
13.	Plan of Unit 10	103
14.	Plan of Unit 11	105
15.	1976 Aerial Photograph of Ste. Anne's Point (enlargement)	107
16.	Profile of Test Cut 10 & 10A - Feature 82-8	109
17.	Profile of Test Cut 9 - Feature 82-9	111
18.	West Profile of Unit 1	113
19.	Profile of Unit 5	115
20.	Profile of Unit 12	117
21.	Profile of Trench B	119

TABLES

PAGE

1. Soil Profile - Riverbank Sandy Loam
2. Location of BlDp-2 Site Grid
3. Burial Specifications
4. Orientation of Burials (1982-1983)
5. Orientation of Burials (1933)
6. Orientation of Graves (1982-1983)
7. Rubbish Pits - Specifications
8. Pits of Unknown Origin - Specifications

PAGE

Appendix 1. Specifications of Excavation Units.

Appendix 2. Report on date range for selected artifacts from B1Dp-2. by Nancy Reid.

Appendix 3. Old Government House - Outbuildings List compiled by Dr. George McBeath.

References Cited

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The crews of both 1982 and 1983 field seasons are to be congratulated for their hard work and enthusiasm, in particular, Andrea Fairweather, Sheila Grondin, Dan Hubbard, Heather Izzard, Linda Jefferson, Lynn MacDonald, Rock Ouimet, Joan Peterson and Danielle Savoie. Thanks are extended to Dimity Hammon-Demma for her volunteer work on the site and to Albert Ferguson and Louise Hale for their various contributions. Backfilling at the abrupt end of the 1983 season could not have been accomplished without the additional assistance of Dr. C. J. Turnbull, Patricia Allen, Fidéle Thèriault, Michael Deal, Hadrian Abbot and Bruce Graham.

Thanks are also extended to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "J" Division, which currently occupies "Old Government House". Inspector Gregory, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Carl McNabb and the grounds staff made us welcome and helped in various ways. The RCMP helicopter pilot, Mr. Tom Vickers obligingly landed as far away from the excavation units as possible.

Moira McLaughlin's expertise on site and Nancy Reid's assistance in artifact identification were invaluable and much appreciated, as were Fidéle Thèriault's assistance with the historical section of this report and Jacques Thibault and Alan Seaman's geological knowledge of the area. Angel Gomez provided much assistance in the preparation of maps and drawings, and his work, at times tedious, is greatly appreciated.

Dr. MacBeath and Emelie Seheult of Heritage New Brunswick kindly gave me access to all their files on Ste. Anne's Point.

Finally, special thanks are extended to Dr. C. J. Turnbull for his much appreciated advice and assistance throughout the project.

TERMINOLOGY

Ste. Anne's and Ste. Anne's Point have been spelled a number of ways and applied to various locations in the past. To avoid confusion in this report, the name Ste. Anne's Point will be used in reference only to the archaeological site west of Old Government House which has been designated Borden number B1Dp-2. The term Ste. Anne will be used in relation to the Acadian village as a whole. This village was situated in the area now occupied by present-day downtown Fredericton (Thériault 1982).

The name of the once important Malecite village located opposite Savage and Harrts Island on the south bank of the Saint John River approximately six miles west of Fredericton has also been spelled in various forms. In the interests of consistency, the village will be referred to as "Aucpaque" throughout this text except in the case of a direct quotation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 REASONS FOR INVESTIGATION

In the recent past Ste. Anne's Point has been considered for numerous development projects. At different times the area has been proposed as the site of a craft school, a hotel complex, a high school and a home for senior citizens. The Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage of the New Brunswick Government expressed concern about the proposed developments as early maps and documents indicated that Ste. Anne's Point would produce evidence of eighteenth century Acadian occupation and the 1933 excavation of the site by Wintemberg (1933) indicated that a cemetery existed on the site. It was governmental concerns that led to the 1982 and 1983 investigations of the site.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine whether there were any remaining archaeological resources on the site deemed worthy of protection under the New Brunswick Historic Sites Protection Act. The Department was particularly concerned with the potential for Acadian resources as these appear to be relatively rare on the St. John River. These resources included the remains of a church and priest's residence burned during Hazen's raid on the village in 1759. Through a series of test pits and trenches, it was also hoped to locate precisely Wintemberg's findings as landmarks had changed significantly over the intervening 50 years.

Funds for archaeological field research were provided by the Archaeology Branch, Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage, in cooperation with the University of New Brunswick and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission. Funding for analysis and writings of the report were provided jointly by Heritage New Brunswick and the Archaeology Branch.

As four acres at Ste. Anne's Point had been granted to the Malecite Indians of the St. John River valley by the Nova Scotia government (Bell 1983), co-operation was obtained from the Union of New Brunswick Indians to test the site in both 1982 and 1983. This was obtained on condition that any burials located on the site were to be disturbed as little as possible. Unfortunately relations did not remain cordial. The 1983 excavation season was drawn to an abrupt close following a much regretted confrontation which took place on August 25 between the St. Mary's Indian Band under Chief Harold Sappier and the field crew. Although excavation had more or less been finished at this time, the decision to backfill the site almost immediately prevented the completion of much of the important work of photographing, drawing features and profiles.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Ste. Anne's Point, B1Dp-2, is located on the southern bank of the St. John river just west of "Old Government House" on Woodstock Road in west Fredericton. It lies approximately opposite the mouth of Nashwaaksis Stream at a longitude of 66°39'32" and an latitude of 45°57'57" (see Figure 1 for site location map). The site has an area of 9.71 ha and is owned by both the federal and provincial governments. The land immediately adjacent to "Old Government House" is federally controlled, while the remaining land as far west as the Diplomat Hotel is under provincial jurisdiction.

Ste. Anne's Point is presently a grassy area almost devoid of trees. A portion of the federal side is used as a car park and a helicopter landing pad, while the provincial land is used for public recreation and as a training ground for the municipal fire department.

The area under investigation lies between nine and eleven M above mean sea level and is unaffected by the annual river level fluctuations affecting other parts of Fredericton. The dense tree and brush cover on the adjacent river bank is almost vertical in places, indicating that the effect is river erosion is now minimal. This may not have been the case before the Mactaquac Dam was constructed. On one occasion an ice-jam had destroyed a trading store constructed by Hazen and White in the vicinity (Raymond 1910:320, plate; 1943:160). Erosion of the river bank north of Old Government House is mentioned in the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1832 and 1835. The former stated that "...the Bank next adjacent to the River on the north side of the garden has been for many years past wasting and unless some means can be devised to arrest its progress the greater part of the garden will be destroyed" Journal of the House of Assembly, PANB RS24 S41-R27.4 [9.2.1832]:44). Little appears to have been done to alleviate the problem, however, as erosion on the site was discussed further in the 1856-57 Journal of the House of Assembly (Appendix:cclvii).

A soil survey of the Fredericton-Gagetown area was conducted during the summer of 1938 (Stobbe 1940). The upland soils have been formed on weathered glacial till. The parent rocks consist mainly of Middle Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian sandstone, shale and conglomerate. The soil in the Fredericton area has been categorized as a Riverbank Sandy Loam (Stobbe 1940). The surface stratum is underlain by material ranging from a sandy loam to sand. The same material varies in colour; it is reddis-brown initially, but becomes greyish-brown to grey to greater depth. At about three feet this sand is underlain by consolidated boulder clay. The soil description and the following profile have been taken from Stobbe's report (1940:40).

Table 1: Soil Profile. Riverbank Sandy Loam.[1]

HORIZON	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION
A_0	0 - 1 1/2"	Poorly decomposed organic matter consisting of mixed deciduous and coniferous foliage, interwoven with a fine network of roots.
A_2	1 1/2 - 5 1/2"	Light grey to white fine sandy loam. It is friable, structureless and contains numerous roots; pH 4.0 to 4.5.
B_1	5 1/2" - 13"	Reddish to orange brown fine loamy sand to sandy loam, structureless, very loose and friable, contains numerous roots and some stones; pH 4.5 to 5.0.
B_2	13 - 30"	Yellowish-brown to greyish brown loamy sand, structureless, loose and friable. Thin layers of sand, varying in colour and size of particles are usually found alternating with each other; pH 5.0 to 5.5.
C	30"	Grey, loose and friable sand deposited in layers varying in shade of colour and size of sand particles. The latter vary from very fine sand to coarse sand, pH 5.3 to 5.7.
D		At depth from 30 inches to 5 feet and occasionally deeper, the sand is underlain by dark reddish-brown to greyish-brown boulder clay. This is the characteristic subsoil of the upland soils. It is very compact and roots do not penetrate into this layer; pH 5.3 to 5.8.

[1] under virgin conditions

Although this sequence was attributed by Stobbe to the Fredericton area, Thibault (Department of Natural Resources, n.d., pers. comm.) feels that the soil profile at Ste. Anne's Point is best described as a fluvial sequence of bedded sands and gravels combined with finer-grained deposits of silt and clay. The nature of the sediments would vary according to

changes in the course of the river channel; the finer-grained materials would be related to flood deposits or perhaps a backwater type of environment. Grey marine clay has been found at a depth of approximately three metres from the ground surface and is of glacial lake origin.

M. Thibault (personal communication) describes Ste. Anne's Point as a modern fluvial terrace. It is hoped that detailed soil studies will be undertaken in the future to provide an exhaustive discussion of the soils in the area. Initially, the soil sequence in Fredericton has been disturbed by agriculture and subsequently by residential and commercial use.

1.3 SITE HISTORY

Three employees of the New Brunswick Department of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage have already produced reports on the history of Ste. Anne's Point. David Myles' (1981) report describes the settlement of the area by English-speaking inhabitants. Burton Glendenning (n.d.) of the Provincial Archives has written a report outlining the justification for the designation of Ste. Anne's Point as a protected site. Finally, the report by Fidèle Thériault (1982) of the Archaeology Branch is a compendium of documents and maps related to the site. The second and third reports were very useful in writing the present historical sketch, though the conclusions are those of the author. The main concern of this report will be to suggest a sequence of events at Ste. Anne's Point.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, Joseph Robineau de Villebon, the governor of Acadia, established his residence at the confluence of the Nashwaak and the St. John rivers (Maxwell 1937:1). Villebon granted a large parcel of land on the opposite side of the river to Gabriel Godin dit Bellefontaine, his captain of militia (Glendenning n.d.:1-2)

and after the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 the village of Ste. Anne was established on this grant (Maxwell 1937:2). An early census (Centre d'Étude Acadiennes n.d.) indicates that 15 families occupied the village in 1736, 14 in 1739, but the population had increased from 77 to 86 residents in the intervening three years. Furthermore it appears that the community further increased its size between 1739 and 1759 when it was destroyed by Lieutenant Hazen and his men. A letter dated March 6, 1759 from Lieutenant Butler of the Fort Frederick (Saint John) garrison (Knox n.d.) reported that Lieutenant Hazen "marched from this fort the 18th February and went to St. Anne's: the whole of inhabitants being gone off; he burned one hundred and forty-seven dwelling houses, two mass houses, besides all their barns, stables, granaries, etc" (Raymond 1910:243). If, as Lieutenant Butler indicated, there were 147 dwelling houses at Ste. Anne, it is plausible that in 1759 more than 14 families inhabited the village.

Two documents regarding the destruction of the community indicate that Butler's figure may be somewhat exaggerated. A second letter from Fort Frederick which was published on April 2, 1759 in Parker's New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy stated that many valuable buildings amounting in the whole to 147 were demolished by Hazen's men (my emphasis). In addition to these buildings, a large Mass house with a bell of about 136 kg, a large store-house, a large quantity of hay, wheat, peas, oats, etc. were said to have been destroyed as well as quantities of livestock (Maxwell 1937:25-26). In a letter dated April 19, 1759, General Amherst provided William Pitt with the following information:

> Lt. Hazzen [sic] afterwards marched with a party up the River St. John's on the 19th of February; went up high than St. Ann's, burnt and destroyed the village... By the intelligence it appears that the chief part of the inhabitants

> belonging to this river, went to Canada last fall, and their numbers before the British troops came there consisted only of forty familes... now that Ltd. Hazzen has burnt upwards of a hundred buildings, killed the cattle and destroyed the premises, it will not be possible for the enemy to take any hold there" [Cöllëctïön« ö↔ Nëw Brün«wïck Hï«törïcäl »öcïëty 1904:174-175).

On the basis of Amherst's comments, it would appear unlikely that there would be enough people at Ste. Anne to occupy 147 dwellings . However a report by Charles Morris dated January 11, 1761 which contained a description of Nova Scotia, said:

> "...about Twenty French Families only lived at St-Anns [sic] till the French Acadians were removed out of the Peninsula, and then a considerable number fled there for refuge where they continued till General Monckton arrived" (Morris 1761).

What is not made clear in the above account is that Monckton's 1758 incursion stopped short of Ste. Anne (Raymond 1910:233). The destruction of Acadian communities on the Saint John river south of Ste. Anne may have resulted in a temporary relocation of people fleeing from British troops. The population of Grimross has been similarly increased following the expulsion of Acadians from Beaubassin (Raymond 1910:231). Bourque (1971:76) writes that Acadian refugees could make themselves a winter house in two or three days suggesting possible explanation for Butler's seemingly high account of 147 dwelling houses.

Another discrepancy in the accounts of the destruction of Ste. Anne warrants further investigations as it has a direct bearing on Ste. Anne's Point. Butler's letter stated that Hazen destroyed two mass houses. These were presumably churches though the term, according to Bourque (1971:72), was generally applied to a house in which religious services were held with the absence of a chapel or a church. General Amherst made no reference to religious buildings when describing the destruction of Ste. Anne but the account published in Parker's New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy mentioned one mass house indicating that it was large and had a bell of about 136 kg as mentioned above. One possible explanation for this discrepancy in the accounts may be due to the fact that one of the churches burnt by Hazen was at Aucpaque, an Indian village approximately seven miles upriver from Ste. Anne, also deserted at the time of Hazen's expedition (Raymond 1910:261). Perhaps, as purported by de Valigny (1944.56), the buildings of both Aucpaque and Ste. Anne were destroyed. Amherst's comment that Hazen "went up higher than St. Ann's" is possibly significant here. Perhaps Hazen, in his enthusiasm, did not distinguish between the deserted villages of Ste. Anne and Aucpaque higher up river. Thus some of the 147 dwellings houses reported to have been destroyed at Ste. Anne might actually have been at Aucpaque. In 1762, Surveyor-General Charles Morris describes Aucpaque as follows:

> the island opposite Aukpaque, called Indian (or Savage) Island, was the place where the Maliseets held their annual council...Their permanent village of Aukpaque was on the mainland just opposite; the "chapel-field" where stood their church of St. Anne, is still pointed out (Raymond 1910:31), (my emphasis).

The above indicates that "St. Anne" likely refers to the saint to whom the church was dedicated om Aucpaque (Theriault, n.d., pers. comm) and Morris' 1765 map refers to the area formerly occupied by the French as St. Anns. Despite his description of Aucpaque, Morris has drawn a church-like structure at the site. No such depiction appears at Ste. Anne.

A tracing of the Morris map by Sproule in 1784 does not show the church-like buildings at Aucpaque. Rather it contains the following description:

> Aughpack [sic] is about seven miles above St. Anns, and at this place was the Indian Church, and the Residence of the Mifionary, the Church and other Buildings about it are all demolished by the Indians themselves (Sproule 1784).

This account is similar to that given by Governor Wilmot in 1764. Wilmot reported that the Indians of the St. John River had very lately burned their own mass house as commanded by their priest detained at Quebec (presumably Father Germain who had gone of his own accord but had been detained by General Murray), (Raymond 1910:261). Thériault (n.d., pers. comm.) feels that such a command was never issued. Raymond (1910:414) reports that a similar order was issued by Father Bailly in 1767 regarding the church at Meductic. Actually, the original letter, subsequently mistranslated, simply ordered that the church be closed down, <u>not</u> destroyed.

The area around Aucpaque and Ste. Anne is also illustrated in a map drawn by Peach in 1762. Peach and his brother had been granted land at the point of St. Ann's in October 1761 (Thériault 1982). The map shows a series of cleared fields and structures which presumably represent houses between Aucpaque and Ste. Anne. This area is called "Belle Feuille" and no

doubt represents the settlement of 42 French residents listed in The Nova Scotia Council Minutes of 1761 (Maxwell 1937:27). This community increased in size through time. When the Loyalists arrived in 1783 they found an Acadian village of 61 men, 57 women and 236 children above Ste. Anne (Raymond 1910:415; Maxwell 1937:32-34).

Peach's 1762 map does not show any structures or much cleared land at Ste. Anne but a letter written on October 10, 1762 from Captain R. G. Bruce to Lieutenant-Governor Belecher suggested that there were 243 to 284 ha of cleared land at the site (Collections of New Brunswick Historical Society) 1905:297. According to Fisher (1825: 115-116) when the scouting party of Maugerville settlers arrived at Ste. Anne in 1762, they began their survey at the small gravelly point against Government House. Their work was interrupted by a large party of Indians who had come down from their Priest's residence and claimed the land as their own. Despite this claim, the inhabitants of Maugerville soon made use of the land. A letter from Charles Morris to Captain William Spry dated January 15, 1768 contains the following information:

> "At St. Anns was a French village; here also was a considerable Settlement, and about five hundred acres of cleared upland in English grass, from whence the inhabitants of Maugerville get the Chief of their Hay for their Stock; and they informed me, that it produces about a load and an Half to an Acre. The French houses are all burnt and destroyed (Theriault 1982).

A map by John Marr dated 1764 appears to show these fields.

Another explanation for the discrepancy in the accounts of the destruction of Ste. Anne concerning the number of churches may be that there actually were two mass houses at Ste. Anne

one of which was actually a priest's house. Its presence on the site is first mentioned in the 1768 grant to the Maliseet chiefs Pierre Thomas and Ambrose St. Auben, in Trust. This grant which included 500 acres of land at Aucpaque and "Ekoupahag" Island also included "...a piece of ground at St. Ann's Point containing about four areas in which piece comprehending the Indian Burying Ground on which the Chappel and the Priest's Houses formerly stood" (Grant of Indian lands at and near St. Anne's Point 1768). One version of the grant says "house" rather than "houses". The former version was actually registered.) This grant was drawn up following a meeting between the two chiefs mentioned above and the Lieutenant-Governor in Halifax on July 18, 1768 (Minutes of the Executive Council 1768). In that meeting, the chiefs were promised "the island of Ekoupahag, four acres at St. Ann's, to include the burying grounds, and the land on which the old Mass House formerly stood..." (Ibid:38). No mention was made of a priest's house or houses in the council minutes. It should be pointed out that the 1768 grant is the earliest known document which describes the burying ground at Ste. Anne's Point as Indian. An earlier request for land at Ste. Anne's Point in 1765 resulted in an order by the Nova Scotia Executive Council "...that a reserve be made for the Indians of St. John's River of four acres of land at St. Ann's (as well as Ekoupahag Island and an adjoining tract)" (Nova Scotia Council Minutes 1757 - 1766). Despite a careful search for this grant, no such grant appears to have been registered (Bell 1983:3). However, the request was recognized when the grant for Sunbury Township was drawn up in the same year. The township was to contain the land around Ste. Anne's "... except such lands or islands as are already granted and except 500 acres including a Church and Burying-Ground at Aughpack and 4 acres for a Burying-Ground at Ste. Anne's Point..." (Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society 1905:304 & 306).

> A later grant in 1779 reiterated that made in 1768 (Old Grant Book, Nova Scotia Public Archives, Book 12:106; Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vol. II, 1952, No. 152:28-29; Hamilton and Spray 1976:54). It described the land as "...a piece of ground at Ste. Ann's Point, containing about four acres, in which piece is comprehended the Indian burying ground and the ground on which the chapel, and the priest's house formerly stood,...".

The description of an Indian cemetery in what had been the Acadian village of Ste. Anne is intriguing. Whether this was due to the fact that the land had been granted to the St. John river Indians or that in the intervening years, had been used by the Indian community at Aucpaque as a burial ground is uncertain. There is no proof of the latter and records of Father Bailly, who remained with the Indians at Aucpaque for a year in 1767-1768, indicate that all the burials he presided over were made at Aucpaque or Savage Island (Raymond 1910:416; Bailly 1767-1768). An entry in Bishop Inglis' diary, written during his visit to Fredericton in 1788, notes that the Indians buried their dead in a consecrated cemetery by the ruins of a French chapel. This French chapel is described as near Col. Allen's home, 7 miles upriver from Fredericton. (Raymond 1931:March 11 Edition). The departure of Father Bailly in 1768 does not, therefore, appear to have resulted in a change of burial place. It may be, as Maxwell (1937:30) suggests, that the priest had some influence in the Indians' request for the land at Ste. Anne's Point which contained a presumably Catholic cemetery in addition to the remains of the former mass house and priest's house (or houses). Another significant factor in the Indian request for this land (Thériault pers. comm) may be that one of the chiefs involved, Ambroise St. Aubin, is thought to be of mixed Maliseet and Acadian ancestry (Tremblay 1982:149 and footnote 142 on page 152). The cemetery might therefore

have contained some of his immediate relatives. It is interesting to note that when the land was regranted in 1779 St. Aubon (St. Aubin), who had sided with the Americans in the War of Independence (Maxwell 1937:50-51), is not mentioned. In fact a subsequent grant dated October 25, 1792 does not mention the four acres of ground at Ste. Anne's Point [→ëpärtmënt ö↔ Nätüräl Rë«öürcë« ¶ränt Böök, No. 4, Grant No. 269, Fredericton). Thériault (pers. comm.) feels that this may be due to the absence of a priest in the area and the death of St. Aubin in 1780. Failure to include this four acres in the 1792 grant could be taken as an indication that the local Indian population no longer considered it to be of great importance.

The rights of the St. John Indians to four acres of land at Ste. Anne's Point are not just mentioned in Indian land grants, but in addition to the Sunbury Township grant, are also recognized in a pre-Loyalist grant dated March 7, 1788. This grant issued to Issac Allen et. al. described a "...reserve containing four acres for the Indian burying ground being made on the front of lot number four...". (Lot number four containing twenty-six acres) "...exclusive of the Indian reserve marked theron..." was granted to Benjamin Atherton (Department of Natural Resources, Fredericton, Grant No. 154). Atherton had established a trading-house at Ste. Anne's Point in 1765 (Perley 1891:174). Unfortunately, the plan originally attached to the grant has been lost (Bell 1983:10). The position of the reserve is, however, illustrated on a 1785 map by George Sproule. An earlier map (British American Corps Land petition 1784) illustrates the Indian burial ground directly upriver from Atherton's house.

Lot Four, which had been granted to Atherton in 1788, did not remain in his possession for long. It was sold six months later to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Carleton (Bell 1983:11) and in time became incorporated into the grounds of what subsequently became the official government residence until 1892 (R.C.M.P. n.d.:1).

Although there are many references to the Indian burial ground at Ste. Anne's Point, documentary evidence has not been recovered to date to indicate that the Malecite people of the area actually made use of the land as a cemetery (Bell 1983:7) though the skeletal material recovered by Wintemberg (see Section 1.4 for more details) indicates otherwise. Two reports of nineteenth century date and one written in the twentieth century do imply that interments did take place after the St. John Indians had requested the land. The most conclusive piece of evidence is that given by Baird. William Baird (c1819-1897) wrote the following about the site:

> Paddling his canoe (Joe Sebatis) on one occasion as we passed up the river, he pointed to a grove of spruce trees[1] just above the Government house and said that his father, with the governor and other chiefs of his tribe, had, many years ago made a treaty with the British Government, giving, for a consideration, all the land below that line. The grove referred to was on the bank of the River St. John and was an Indian burial-place. I have often seen in that grove, when a boy, rude crosses and marks of Indian graves (Baird 1890:109).

Baird's report implies that evidence of burials was apparent c.1830. However, one obtains the impression from reading the report that marks of graves were no longer visible at the time of its writing c.1890. The following two accounts are more vague and therefore less useful.

---

[1] The burial ground above Government House was in a grove of trees, at one time called "spruce grove". (McKee n.d.).

An 1858 journal article by Robert Gowan stated that "Adjoining the upper line of Government House grounds, at the bank of the river, is a small place for the Indians, whose rude crosses and other memorials of death were to be seen there within the last few years - all have now decayed and disappeared" (Gowan 1858). A letter from L. J. Neville, the secretary of the York and Sunbury Historical Society, to J. C. Webster dated June 30, 1933 mentioned the French church and graveyard near Old Government House. Neville also wrote that "Some years ago there was clean marks of the graves" (Neville 1933).

The three reports discussed above indicate that burials continued to be made at Ste. Anne's Point after the destruction of the Acadian village in 1759. Wooden crosses and "clean marks" of graves are unlikely to last more than a period of fifty years particularly if, as in this case, the burial ground was not properly maintained. As the land was adjacent to, and subseqently incorporated in, the grounds of the official government residence from 1816 onwards (Bell 1983:11-12), it seems odd that no reference appears to have been made to the continued use of the land as a cemetery in documents related to Government House. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the land was used as a cemetery after the early 1800's.

In the years following 1892 when Old Government House ceased to be the official government residence, the land at Ste. Anne's Point was used for various purposes. Old Government House itself was used as a school for the deaf and dumb from 1896 to 1900. (Squires [1980:27] suggests the dates of 1897-1903 as the period of occupation of the Deaf and Dumb Institute). It then remained vacant for fourteen years until the occupation of the building and grounds by various units of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces (R.C.M.P. n.d.:2). During their occupation of the site the grounds were apparently riddled with trenches (McNabb, R.C.M.P. groundsman,

pers. comm.) to allow the troops to practise trench warfare. In 1921 the building was taken over by the Military Hospitals Commission, which later became the Department of Soldier Civil Re-Establishment (R.C.M.P. n.d.:2).

In 1918 the land immediately west of Ste. Anne's Point was the site of the Fraser lumber mill (McMullen 1918). The eastern portion of the site contained a new house occupied by Rev. Dr. Roberts in addition to a structure described as a stone root house (McMullen 1918). In 1933, the house was occupied by Mrs. Beatrice Allen (Jamer 1933). Jamer's map does not show the western portion of the site, but his comments indicate that it was being used as a camping ground. At the end of the 1930's both provincial and federal portions of the site were occupied by army barracks constructed by the Department of National Defence (see Figure 2). One of these structures, F14, is still being used but by the R.C.M.P. Old Government House itself was taken over by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1934 after it had laid vacant for ten years (R.C.M.P. n.d.:2). It still serves as their headquarters today.

1.4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SITE

The discovery of human bones during the excavation for a water main on the grounds of Old Government House prompted the York and Sunbury Historical Society to request an investigation of the area. This investigation took place in August 1933 and was headed by Dr. W. H. Wintemberg of the National Museum of Canada. A report on the site was written in the same year. In apparently less than a week, Dr. Wintemberg uncovered seven burials in an area approximately 80m^2 in size.

The bodies had been buried at a depth of roughly 90 cm in a light sandy soil of alluvial origin. All the skeletons were found lying on their backs with the skulls lying on either the right or left side. The legs were extended, but the arms were

flexed to varying degrees. Of the seven burials recovered, two exhibited signs of injuries of a violent nature which presumably resulted in death. Apart from three pieces of lead shot in one grave and three handwrought iron nails in another, no articles "indicative of the age of burial" were recovered. The absence of prehistoric artifacts and the extended configuration of the legs led Wintemberg (1933:2) to believe that the burials were made less than 200 years ago. The fact that the heads did not all lie in the same direction indicated, in Wintemberg's opinion, that the burials were not made in the last 100 years. Thus Wintemberg felt that the cemetery dated to the century between 1733 and 1833. Wintemberg (1933:2) felt that the skeletons were all undoubtedly those of Indians. Dr. J. Cybulski (1980), the chairman of the Physical Anthropology Programme of the Archaeological Survey of Canada, has confirmed Wintemberg's observations for two of these burials.

BURIAL A

Adolescent or Child. (Cybulski (1980) feels that Burial A is that of a c.12 year old child, possibly female). Buried with head at southeast, skull on left side facing southwest, arms flexed with hands at left side of neck.

BURIAL B

Adolescent. (Cybulski (1980) feels that Burial B is that of an adolescent c.16-19 years of age, probably female). Buried with head at northwest, skull on right side facing south. Arms flexed with left arm across chest and right hand on right shoulder. Contusion on forehead. Three lead shots c. o.63cm long were found in the soil beneath legs, but may have come from higher up in excavation.

BURIAL C

Adolescent. Buried with head at northwest, skull on left side facing north. Hands across chest.

BURIAL D

Adult Male. Buried with head at southeast parallel with burials C and F, skull on left side facing south. Left arm sharply flexed. Death by a gun or pistol shot, bullet entering occipital bone and emerging from left side of frontal bone. Left side of skull crushed in by a blow. Three handwrought iron nails but no trace of decayed wood.

BURIAL E

Child. Buried with head at southwest, skull lying face downward. Beneath and nearly at right angles to burial D. Disturbed by later burial.

BURIAL F

Child or adolescent. Buried with head at southeast, skull on right side facing north. Arms at right angles across chest.

BURIAL G

Adolescent. Buried with head at northeast, skull on right side facing north. Left arm across chest. Right arm sharply flexed.

The position of the burials may be seen on the map of the excavation drawn by Mr. D. Jamer (Figure 3). The last burial mentioned, burial G, was the shallowest at a depth of only 50.8

cm. All the burials were photographed apart from burial C (Skeleton Number 4). Burials A, B, C, D and F are roughly parallel (Wintemberg 1933).

Unfortunately, neither Wintemberg's report nor the site maps give any indication of how extensively the area was trenched so it is not possible to comment on the density of burials. The precise location of the burials can no longer be determined as the reference points no longer exist. A qualified surveyor might, however, be able to pinpoint the area fairly accurately.

An unpublished manuscript in the York-Sunbury Historical Society files (Maxwell n.d.) written after the 1933 excavation surprisingly states that 15 skeletons were exposed, 14 of which had the forearms doubled back. Ms. Maxwell surmised that since the Jesuit Relations indicated that the Indians and French preferred separate chapels if possible, it is likely that they also preferred separate cemeteries. She then suggested that the Indians may have had a burial ground beside the French cemetery at Ste. Anne's Point. Further, she postulated that the Indian burial ground may have preceded the French. As evidence, she cited the earlier (exact date unspecified) discovery of a root bound skeleton buried sitting up with bent knees and arms with a large stone on its lap. The location of this burial was not, however, identified. Ms. Maxwell also said that skeletons were found on the lower (i.e. east) side of Old Government House during excavations for the World War II buildings. Again, no further information was provided. Ms. Maxwell stated that "we have no idea of the extent of the burial ground" (Maxwell n.d.:2), an observation which is still applicable to the site today.

2. FIELD WORK

2.1 FIELD CREW AND EXCAVATION STRATEGY

The archaeological resources at Ste. Anne's Point were investigated over a period of two field seasons, comprising 15 weeks in 1982 and 11 1/2 weeks in 1983. The field crew in 1982 consisted of a supervisor, a field assistant and a crew of between three and six people. In 1983 the field supervisor was assisted by a crew of similar size.

A grid system was established on the site which consisted of 50 m^2 units running roughly parallel to Woodstock Road (Figure 4). The grid system was then tied in with municipal bench marks, monument numbers 4304 and 5066. A O-line was established from B.M. 4304 to B.M. 5066 and angles described between this line and three grid pegs, N50W210, N50W250, N100W210 were recorded in addition to the distance between the pegs and B.M. 4304. The measurements are as follows:

Table 2. Location of BlDp-2 Site Grid.

Grid Peg	Angle from O-Line	Distance from B.M.4304
N50W210	311° 43' 0"	61.80 m
N50W250	280° 11' 5"	37.89 m
N100W210	286° 52' 0"	108.24 m

With this information, it should be fairly straightforward to re-establish the grid if necessary.

Elevations on grid pegs and the 1982 excavation units were also established on the basis of B.M. 4304. Thus, for the 1982

season, the depths recorded in field records are absolute. In contrast, depths recorded for the 1983 field season are relative to the ground surface at the northeast corner of each unit. It was hoped to establish absolute depths while carrying out a contour survey of the site, but lack of time made this impractical.

A total of 284.25 m^2 were excavated during the two field seasons, 95.5 m^2 in 1982 and 188.75 m^2 in 1983. Specifications on individual excavation units are given in Appendix 1. The positions of excavation units are shown on Figure 4.

1982

As the bank area was considered to be the area of least likely disturbance, test cuts 1, 2, 3 and 4 were placed approximately 4 M from its edge. Test cuts 5, 6 and 7 were placed further back at a distance of about 12 M. Test cut 8 was located 32 M from the bank. According to Karen Hunt's survey of the site based on electo-magnetic photo-fields (Hunt 1982), investigation of this area should have produced evidence of a grave. Test cut 9, on R.C.M.P. land, was to have produced similar evidence but neither pit produced any burial material. Test cut 10 was a section across a crop mark in the central portion of the federal land about 60 M north of the intersection of Woodstock and Rookwood roads. Test cut 10A was simply a northwards extension of this section.

Trench A ran for 55 M in a roughly east-west direction along the bank on the federal side of the site. Trenches B, C, D, E and F were laid out at right angles to trench A in the direction of the river. These five trenches were treated as individual units, while trench A, due to its extreme length, was divided into 5 M segments, each of which was dealt with separately.

1983

Four 5 x 5 M units were initially established immediately adjacent to the R.C.M.P. parking lot in the 1983 season. These were later extended to the northeast, west and south. All contiguous units were separated by baulks. Units 12 and 13 were located 18.5 M and 24.5 M respectively southwest of the main area of investigation.

2.2 FIELD TECHNIQUES

After the sod had been removed, the units were excavated either by trowel or shovel in arbitrary 10 cm levels. Material from each level was bagged separately and each level was photographed and mapped. Although 10 cm arbitary levels were not employed when excavating features, they were recorded in a similar fashion except in the case of burials. The majority of graves were left undisturbed as their positions could often be ascertained on the basis of fairly regular clay patches. Profiles of units were drawn where warranted. In addition to feature and level records, photographs and plans, daily field notes were maintained.

Excavation units were backfilled at the end of each season and the sod was carefully replaced. With the exception of the skeletal material which was left in situ, all finds have been cleaned and catalogued. They are now housed in the collections room at the offices of the Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical and Cultural Resources. All field notes, plans and photographs are also in its care.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The remainder of this report will discuss and, where possible, interpret the features identified in the 1982 and 1983 seasons. Photographs and plans will be used to illustrate

those considered important to the interpretation of the site as a whole. The positions of the more important features within the cemetery area will be illustrated in addition to the distribution of graves themselves (Figures 5 and 6 respectively).

Description and analysis of the artifacts recovered during both seasons will be kept to a minimum as the majority of these relate to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and were found in the top 20 cm of the site. Artifacts relating to specific features will, however, be discussed. Due to the sheer volume of late nineteenth and twentieth century material, a large proportion of material was discarded after initial identification and cataloguing. Nancy Reid, an historic material specialist, assisted in this operation. The artifacts which were kept were examined in greater detail by Ms. Reid. Appendix 2 is a report on the date range of these artifacts resulting from this examination. This report provides a brief summary and description of the artifacts recovered from both excavation units and features.

3.1 FEATURES

Forty-two features were identified in 1982 and 48 in 1983. For the most part, the features can be divided into five main categories: known burials, possible burials, conduits, post moulds and pits of various kinds. Features which did not fit into these categories will be described separately.

3.1.1 BURIALS

An osteological report on the four burials discovered in the summer of 1982 has been produced (McLaughlin 1983). A similar study has yet to be completed for the 1983 season. Consequently, individual burials will not be discussed in any great detail. Table 2 gives, for each burial, sex, approximate

age, orientation, the status (i.e. whether definite or possible), the pre-1982 state, as well as a list of associated artifacts. It must be stressed that many of the observations are tentative and subject to change pending further analysis by Ms. McLaughlin. As many of the features thought to contain burials were not examined, observation on these are necessarily limited; the size giving a general idea of the age of the corpse and the orientation of the grave itself being used to determine the orientation of the body.

3.1.1.1 KNOWN BURIALS

During both seasons, 29 known burials were located. A feature was designated as a known burial if it met with one or more of several criteria as follows:

1) presence of bone,
2) decayed wood and/or nails or iron staining indicating the presence of a coffin, and
3) regular shape with clay fill in association with known graves fulfilling the first two criteria.

Features 82-21 (Figure 7), 82-35, 82-37, 82-42 (Figure 21), 83-4, 83-5A, 83-11, 83-14 (Figure 8), 83-8, 83-9 (Figure 9), 83-12 (Figure 10), 83-24, 83-30, 83-37 (Figure 11), 83-25, 83-26, 83-27 (Figure 12), 83-36, 83-42, 83-44 (Figure 13), 83-35 and 83-41 (Figure 14) fulfil the first criterion. In all cases the appearance of a very small fragment of human bone on the surface of a feature was sufficent for its interpretation as a grave.

Features 83-13, 83-15 (Figure 8) and 83-40 (Figure 14) fit into the second category. Signs of a coffin made further investigation unnecessary.

Features 83-3, 83-5B, 83-17 and 83-17A (Figure 8) fulfilled the third criterion for known burials. As this last criterion is less straightforward then the first two, some further explanation will be given. Grave fill in particular will be discussed.

In common with the graves investigated by Wintemberg in 1933, the burials found in 1982 were in a light sandy soil. However, of the burials identified in 1983 only one, 83-11, was found in similar circumstances. Another, 83-42, was found in a combination of sand and clay. The remainder were, without exception, buried in clay-filled pits. The clay was of three main colours: a pinkish-grey (5YR 6/2), a light brown (7.5YR 6/4) and a reddish-brown (5YR 5/3) (Munsell Soil Color Charts 1954).

As may be seen in Figure 8, in two cases grave pits abutted against each other. Features 83-5A and 83-5B lie at right angles to each other much like burials D and E in the 1933 excavation (Figure 3). 83-5A is a reddish-brown colour, while 83-5B is a pinkish-grey. In the same unit, 83-17A, which is light brown, lies at an angle across the northeast corner of 83-17 which is a reddish-brown. The juxtaposition of these two pairs of features combined with their obvious differences in fill, may be chronologically or perhaps even culturally significant. However, without a careful archaeological investigation of the graves themselves, the significance of the differences in fill cannot be determined.

The very presence of the clay is odd as the majority of the burials were made in a light yellowish- brown (10YR 6/4) sand of alluvial origin. The graves appear, therefore, to have been deliberately backfilled with clay which must have been obtained elsewhere on the site. It is possible that a grey marine clay from the river bank or a deposit near the surface was utilized as grave fill. If this was the case, oxidization

of the clay would result in a gradual shift in colour from gray to reddish-brown (Thibault & Seaman, N. B. Natural Resources, pers. comm.). This process might then explain the colour differences in the grave fill as noted above. While this is an interesting hypothesis, a detailed study of local clays and their oxidization rates is necessary before reaching any firm conclusions. The clay might, for instance, have been partially oxidized before being placed in the grave. Whatever the explanation, the graves do not appear to have been backfilled with the material excavated. This latter material was presumably deposited elsewhere on the site.

3.1.1.2 POSSIBLE BURIALS

In a number of cases, clay patches of <u>irregular</u> shape were interpreted as possible graves on the basis of their clay fill and their association with known burials. There are nine such features: 82-20 (Figure 7), 83-16, 83-18, 83-19, 83-21 (Figure 8), 83-28, 83-29 (Figure 12), 83-31 (Figure 11) and 83-43 (Figure 13). It is quite likely that further excavation of the units containing these features may have revealed the regular outline of a grave. In any case some known burials did not have a particularly symmetrical shape, notably features 83-12 (Figure 10), 83-26 and 83-27 (Figure 12). As may been seen in Figure 5, units 2, 7, 8 and 11 contain large patches of clay which may or may not contain further burials.

3.1.1.3 BURIAL ORIENTATION

According to Powell (1979:58), most early Christian cemeteries are oriented on an E-W axis with the head of the deceased to the west and the feet to the east (i.e. W-E) in order that they may rise facing the sun on judgement day. Only one burial, 82-37, conforms to this orientation though 82-20 may have a similar configuration. Feature 83-17 is also

aligned on an E-W axis, but the position of the head was not ascertained. The majority of the remaining burials have a NW - SE orientation.

In the case of burials where orientation of the bodies is apparent, the orientation is as follows:

Table 4. Orientation of Burials (1982-1983)

Orientation[1]	Number of Burials
N-S	1
NW-SE	5
W-E	2
SW-NE	1
SE-NW	6
E-W	2
Unknown	6

The above can be compared with Wintemberg's results given below:

Table 5. Orientation of Burials (1933)

Orientation[1]	Number of Burials
NW-SE	2
SW-NE	1
SE-NW	3
NE-SW	1

---

[1] the first direction listed refers to the position of the head.

In the case of graves, where the orientation of the corpse was not determined, the orientation of the grave is as follows:

Table 6. Orientation of Burials (1982-1983)

Orientation	Number of Burials
N-S	1
NW-SE	8
E-W	1
NE-SW	3
Unknown	2

In conclusion, of the burials at Ste. Anne's Point with known orientation, 64.9% lie along a NW-SE axis, 16.2 lie along a NE-SW axis, 13.5% are on a E-W axis and 5.4% have a N-S orientation.

It should be noted that although Powell (1979:58) states that most early Christian cemeteries are oriented on an E-W axis, exceptions are not uncommon. Burials at the Riverbank Site, New Hampshire, which Powell himself investi- gated, were oriented in a N-S direction. Powell felt that "...this may have been determined more by the practicability of a moderate north/south ground slope than non-Christian norms or values" [Ÿbÿ←]. The majority of the burials at the Clement site, also in New Hampshire, lay roughly along an E-W axis. However, one burial, number 5, had a SW-NW orientation (Sargent 1977:84). The fact that most of the burials at Ste. Anne's Point exhibited a NW-SE rather than an E-W orientation is, as in the case of the Riverbank Site, probably due more to environmental than to religious factors. The majority of the burials were aligned along the bank of the St. John River which lies in a roughly NW-SE direction at the site.

The variety of orientation exhibited in the remaining graves at Ste. Anne's Point (see Figure 6) is problematical. It could be taken as either an indication of a more haphazard

approach to burial (? due to the absence of a priest) or as an indication that the site was used over a long period of time during which traces of earlier graves had been obliterated. It could be that the more organized[1] burials relate to the c1713-1759 use of the cemetery and the less organized burials to its post-1759 use or vïcë vër«ä. Only a careful archaeological investigation of the graves themselves will resolve this issue.

3.1.1.4 AGE OF BURIALS

As was mentioned in Section 1.1 of this report, the burials at Ste. Anne's Point were disturbed as little as possible. Consequently, the age of the burials could not be determined with any great degree of accuracy. Using the size of grave pits as the major indication of the age of the deceased, the following observation, albeit tenative, can be made. Seventeen of the burials were considered to be those of children, two of adolescents and twelve of adult. The age of eleven of the burials could not be determined. Combined with the results from Wintemberg's 1933 investigation, the graves of 20 children, 5 adolescents and 13 adults can be tentatively identified.

3.1.1.5 ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS

The last column of Table 3 lists artifacts associated with the burials. As very few of the burials were thoroughly investigated, the list of associated artifacts is small. None of the items recovered were of prehistoric date.

---

[1] in terms of orientation

The most common artifacts were nails. Though these were badly corroded, those examined by Nancy Reid (See Appendix 2), appeared to be of either the cut or wrought variety therefore predating c.1880. (cut nails were first produced c.1790 (Noel-Hume 1969-253)). The nails or iron-stains representing nails indicated that at least ten burials were made in coffins, (82-21, 82-42, 83-4, 83-5A, 83-11, 83-13, 83-14, 83-15, 83-40 and 83-41). Based on the configura- tion of nails, the coffins appeared to be of rectangular shape. Sargent (1977:85) has suggested that rectangular coffins are assignable to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, a date range which conforms with the evidence from nails, but does not help to further isolate the time period in which the cemetery was used. The remaining burials may have been made in coffins or the bodies may have been wrapped in cloth before being deposited in graves.

Evidence of copper staining and the presence of actual copper pins in some of the burials suggests that some of the bodies were placed in shrouds prior to burial. In two cases, features 83-11 and 83-14, the bodies were placed in shrouds and then in coffins. Similar shrould pins and evidence of copper staining were found on the Riverbank Site (Powell 1979:53,56,58) and the Clement Site (Dethlefsen and Demyttenaere 1977:90). The former site has been dated prior to the latter half of the nineteenth century (Powell 1979), while the latter is thought to have been used between the second quarter of the eighteenth and the second quarter of the nineteenth centuries (Dethlefsen and Demyttenaere 1977), dates comparable to those suggested in Section 1.3 for the use of Ste. Anne's Point. The absence of copper pins or copper staining does not necessarily indicate that bodies were not shrouded as shrouds were often tied rather than pinned (Powell 1979:58).

It is possible that some of the bodies were clothed but a systematic investigation of the burials would have to be made before any conclusions could be drawn from the slight evidence now available.

3.1.2 CASEMATE

The spring and summer of 1982 were very dry and a crop mark measuring 19.05 x 7.62 M soon became apparent on R.C.M.P. land roughly 60 M north of the inter-section of Rookwood Avenue and Woodstock Road. Coordinates of the structure from the northwest corner clockwise are W242.5 N78.3, W224.0 N71.7, W226.6 N64.4 and W245.2 N70.1. This cropmark is readily apparent on a 1976 aerial photograph of the area (Figure 15). It clearly marks the position of a substantial structure with a northwest-southeast orientation.

Investigation of the structure took the form of a 2 x 4 M trench (test cut 10 and 10A combined) laid out at right angles to the southern wall. Removal of the sod revealed a substantial wall constructed of sandstone slabs and mortar. The 2 M section visible in the test cut was consistently 1 M thick. This wall, and the structure in general, was designated as feature 82-8. Black organic soil on the south side of the wall produced large quantities of artifacts mainly glass, both window and bottle, ceramics and nails. This dark soil may represent the original ground surface. If this is the case, the floor of the structure would have been 1.8 M below ground level. Fairly large pieces of wood were also recovered in addition to numerous brick fragments and the ubiquitous coal clinkers which were found everywhere at Ste. Annes Point. (In fact a layer of clinker was visible under the sod in an eroding section of the bank north of test cut 4 - photo no. 82C19-3). The interior part of the building, i.e. the northern portion of the test cut, contained large quantities of slabs and mortar.

While the exterior face of the wall was vertical, it soon became apparent that the interior face had a concave slope. This curvature is illustrated in Figure 16 a profile drawing of the west section of test cut 10 and 10A. Although the wall had been truncated, it is likely that the slope was forming the inward curvature for a "casemate vaulted" type of ceiling. For this reason, the structure was called a casemate although an historical architect would no doubt argue with this imprecise use of the term. The word vault which is often used to describe a subterranean storage chamber was also employed.

Unlike the exterior face of the wall, the interior surface had been plastered and painted a reddish-yellow colour (7.5YR 7/8) to a depth of 1.4 M below the ground surface. The lower part of the wall was plastered, but not painted. As many of the rocks which had collapsed into the interior of the building were similarly painted along one face, it is likely that upper portions of the wall and perhaps the ceiling itself had been painted. A few drops of lime green paint lay over the reddish-yellow paint.

By level 4, 40 cm below ground surface, the southern part of the unit, i.e. the area outside the casemate, was virtually sterile as far as artifacts were concerned. The dark organic material described above overlaid a stratum of grey sand-gravel mixed with mottled sand. At a depth of 50 cm the sand pockets disappeared leaving a grey sand-gravel mix. As may be seen in Figure 16, this sand-gravel mix slopes inward from the south section of the test cut and appears to be the fill of a pit dug into a compact brown sandy silt which was sterile. In view of its association with the wall of the casemate, this pit is likely to have been a foundation trench. The southern portion of the test cut was abandonned at a depth of about 70 cm in order to concentrate on the interior of the building.

The interior of the casemate could be described as containing a loosely packed rubble of large stones, mortar and brick with large air pockets. The interior of the building produced much of the same type of artifact as the exterior. The majority of these have been attributed to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

An examination of Appendix 2 will serve to illustrate the disturbed nature of the fill. Level 2, for example, contained four wrought nails of pre-1815 date, a cut nail dated between 1815 and 1890 and a wire nail of post 1850 date. A lower level, level 10, produced a green quartz-size beer bottle. This type of bottle was not manufactured in New Brunswick until c 1920 (Reid, pers. comm.). Level 5 produced the earliest artifact found on the site, a sherd of window glass (BlDp-2: 1179) which measured 40 x 75 mm and dates to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The clear glass was a light blue-green colour and contained numerous small bubbles of elliptical shape about 2 mm long. The remaining window glass from feature 82-8 was of early twentieth century date.

At a depth of 0.8 M from ground level within the tumble of building material in the northern portion of the excavation unit was a layer of red brick about 1 x 2 M in area. Although most of the bricks were randomly scattered throughout the unit, some appeared to have fallen in an overlapping fashion, like a stack of dominoes. These bricks may have originally formed a wall, perhaps a dividing wall in the interior of the vault. This interpretation is supported by the manner in which they were painted. White paint had been applied to either one end or one side of each brick, in other words to the headers and stretchers forming each course of the wall. If the bricks had been used to construct a floor, presumably the tops of the bricks would have been painted rather than the ends or sides.

The confused assemblage within the upper 1.2 M of the building interior precludes its gradual deterioration. The structure appears to have been demolished in such a way that the interior vault was completely filled to ground level with material from the walls and the roof. Fragments of roofing tile and tar paper were found throughout the building interior to a depth of 0.9 m.

The stratigraphy of the bottom 55 cm, however, appears to represent a more gradual deposition. The original floor of the casemate was uncovered at the depth of 2.05 M from the present day ground surface. It was constructed of large sandstone flags. A dark square stain in the floor along the western wall of the excavation unit was thought to represent either a post mold or a drainage feature of some sort. A combination of time constraints and safety considerations prevented a more thorough investigation of this feature.

The flagstone floor was covered by a layer of brown sand 28 cm thick on average which contained fragments of decaying wood. This was overlaid by a dark brown sand which ranged in thickness between 2 and 10.5 cm. The next 30 to 40 cm consisted of one or two layers of black organic soil interspersed with a lens of brown sand similar in nature to that lying directly on the flagstone floor. The black organic soil produced quantities of bone, nails and mortar and may represent an old floor level (or levels) laid on top of a clean sand fill.

The fact that the wall was painted from above the level of the black organic soil appears to favour its interpretation as a floor level; the actual painting of the vault could have been associated with this phase of occupation. However, it is also possible that the more compact nature of the fill coupled with the presence of organic material in the basal part of the

structure simply destroyed the paint which may originally have started at the original slab floor.

The black organic soil need not, however, represent an old floor level. It is quite possible that the building was used as a dumping site once it no longer fulfilled its original function. This process was then accelerated by demolition of the above ground portion of the building.

The original function of the casemate and the date of its construction have not yet been determined. While there are numerous references to the many outbuildings at Government House in, for example, Papers of the House of Assembly, The Journal of the House of Assembly and Government House Accounts, no details on their locations or construction are given though the majority appear to have been made of wood (Journal of the House of Assembly 1857-1858: Appendix, p. Dxviii). Appendix 3 provides a list of outbuildings at Old Government House compiled by Dr. MacBeath from the sources given above. To this list may be added a gardener's house or quarters and footman's quarters [Jöürnäl ö↔ t½ë Höü«ë ö↔ Ä««ëmbly 1859: Appendix p. Dlxxxiii - Dlxxxv; O'Neill 1961). This list is unlikely to be complete as any mention of outbuildings on the site is inevitably followed by the words etc, etc.

An examination of maps of the grounds of Old Government House indicates that a structure of similar size, presumably the casemate, was still standing in 1933 (Jamer 1933: Plan B). At this time, it was described as a stone root house and an entranceway was shown on the southern side. The structure is similarly shown and described on the 1918 map by McMullen. The latter map was used as the basis of a map produced in 1948[1] which illustrates both Beatrice Allen's house and the large

---

[1] this date appears somewhat late as the map was drawn to show the proposed layout of huts to accommodate 2,000 men. The 38 structures contained in the map number 120-38 seems more reasonable.

stone structure. The latter is called a boat house and is described as "a good structure", a comment which does not appear on the original. It is not clear, however, whether the structure is still standing as it does not have the comment "this building to be removed" as do some of the other structures on the site. However such a comment might have been deemed unnecessary as part of the men's mess is shown directly on top of it!

A map dated 3-9-41 (G.W.C. 1941) shows, more or less, the military complex constructed in 1939-1940. This map again shows feature 82-8, but describes it as the "Old Arsenal". The "arsenal" appears to have been banked up with earth on all sides except the area from the entranceway to the southeast corner. Perhaps it was this very feature which resulted in the military's interpretation of the structure as an aresenal.

Considering the substantial nature of the casemate it seems very strange that no reference was made either to its construction or its use. The present government house was completed in 1828 after the destruction of the original mansion in 1825 (Squires 1980:26). However, in the period between September 27 to October 17, 1831, 19 loads of stone and one hogshead (1 hogshead = 52 1/2 imperial gallons) of lime was delivered to the site (Papers of the House of Assembly [RS24 S41-R27.4] 1831:9). No mention was made of how much stone was contained in a load and there is no indication of how the stone is to be used. It seems unlikely that it would have been used at government house itself considering its very recent completion. It is tempting to suggest that the materials were used in the construction of the casemate as the only other stone structure presently on the site is the buttery, a very small circular structure. In view of the inadquate nature of the information about outbuildings currently available, the 1831 date must remain conjectural.

3.1.3 BRICK-FLOORED STRUCTURE

As may be seen in Appendix 2, test cut 9 produced the majority of artifacts from the site. Fragments of brick, wood and slate, charcoal, window and bottle glass, ceramics, cut and rosehead nails, animal bone, a leather welding glove, nine clay pipestem fragments, one undecorated pipebowl fragment, a wooden doorknob or finial, a bead of possible nineteenth century date, two small copper buttons, and a c.1860 "15th Yorkshire Regiment of Foot" military button (BlDp-2:1189) were recovered. The northern portion of the unit produced the bulk of these finds. A dark brown stain flecked with charcoal appeared in this northern portion in level 4 at a depth of 50 cm. A charcoal concentration lay in this stain, at the extreme northwest corner of the test cut.

The charcoal stain and dark stain combined were designated as feature 82-9. This feature produced a large amount of clear window glass and animal bone fragments, 19 of which exhibited signs of butchering, metal fragments and a length of metal wire, an undecorated pipebowl sherd, nine cut nails and five wire nails. The ceramics recovered included maritime ware, willoware, a sherd of white porcelain, and a pearlware pitcher handle. Mortar fragments were also found within the charcoal-flecked soil.

By level 5 the dark stain was replaced by a mix of rubble, brick fragments and mortar. A piece of wood was recovered along the northern section at W257.76 N128.84. Amongst other things, this level also produced a large iron door knocker or door handle (BlDp-21:1531), an iron thumb latch (BlDp-2:1011), two separate scissor blades and hafts (BlDp-2: 911 and 1432), an earthenware crock lid 26 cm in diameter (BlDp-2:999), a sherd of a stoneware blacking ink bottle (BlDp-2:1224) and a bell, made of bell iron, 6 cm wide at the base and 6 cm high complete with a decorated lead finial (BlDp-2:1153). One beverage bottle, BlDp-2:1573, dates to c.1840 - 1860.

As the field season was drawing to a close it was decided to concentrate on the northwest corner of the test cut. Accordingly, a section at W257.46 - 258.69 and N128.79 - 129.02 measuring roughly one metre square was investigated. The rubble/mortar/brick mix described above overlaid a layer which consisted of pinkish mortar and crushed brick. On average, this level was 20 cm thick. Immediately below this layer at a depth of 75 cm from the ground surface were the remains of a well-laid, level brick floor. Two courses of mortared bricks were apparent in the north and west sections of the test cut, but only one course was present in the test cut itself. This arrangement could be interpreted as the northwest corner of a building in a northeast-southwest alignment, but as such a small portion of the structure was investigated, this interpretation must be regarded as tentative.

Beneath the brick floor was a layer of large pebbles and mortar averaging 10 cm in depth. This lay on top of very large sandstone slabs some of which appeared to have been mortared in position. If the bricks do form the northwest corner of a building as discussed above, these stone slabs may simply be a foundation for the structure. Another possible explanation for the arrangement is suggested by an examination of the Gladstone Smith house in St. Andrews (Allen 1978). Investigation of the rear portion of this house which was constructed in the 1830's or 1840's revealed a similar configuration of bricks and stone slabs. The latter were interpreted as a flagstone footpath. Unlike the structure at Ste. Anne's Point, however, the flagstones at the Gladstone Smith house did not appear to extend beneath the bricks. However, the recent replacement of sills and the addition of a concrete wall and back doorstep have no doubt caused considerable disturbance in the area (Allen 1978:3).

No artifacts of any kind were recovered from the brick layer, the stone slabs, or the layer of pebbles and mortar in between. The flagstones lay on a sandy soil which also proved to be sterile. Figure 17, a profile drawing of the north wall of test cut 9, clearly illustrates the sequence described above.

In view of the abundance and nature of artifacts recovered from test cut 9, coupled with the presence of a brick floor, it is clear that some type of building existed on the site at one time. Apart from the sherds of window glass, a few ceramic sherds and possibly a few nails which date to the very late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the majority of artifacts date to the early to late nineteenth century. Consequently construction probably took place during the period c 1830 - 1850. Later renovations or additions would account for material of post 1850 date. A few artifacts were assigned slightly earlier dates notably nails and clay pipe fragments. These are discussed below.

The majority of nails recovered from test cut 9 were cut nails manufactured between c 1815 and 1890. However, 2% of the nails recovered from level 5, and 45% of these recovered in level 6 were wrought nails of rose head type which were made before 1815. As frugal carpenters are notorious for reusing nails, it would be unwise to date the structure on this basis alone, but the high porportion of rose heads in level 6 is surprising.

Of the 27 pipe stem fragments recovered from the site, nine were recovered from test cut 9. Three of these had a bore diameter of 4/16, four had a bore diameter of 5/16 and two had a bore diameter of between 5/16 and 6/16. According to Faulkner (1980:23), average bore diameters of 6 relate to 1702, 5 to 1741, and 4 to 1778 or later. More than half of the pipes from Ste. Anne's Point has a bore diameter of 5 or between 5 and 6. According to Faulkner (1980:24), ten pipe stems will

establish the century of an archaeological context with reasonable centainty. However, in view of the history of disturbance at the site and the lack of any other eighteenth century artifacts on the site (with one exception from test cut 10), the pipe stems with larger bores either represent a regional preference or perhaps the unstable nature of the raw material (Reid, pers. comm.).

There do not appear to be any records concerning the structure in test cut 9, either in the form of documents or maps. There is a slight possibility of a connection to the Robert's residence shown on McMullen's 1918 map. However, this dwelling appears to be an unlikely candidate as it is described as a new building on that map. Feature 82-9 might have been one of the ancillary buildings of Government House during the later period of its use as the official residence of the lieutenant-governor, perhaps the gardener's quarters described by O'Neill (1961). Due to the abundance of charcoal in the test cut, the structure appears to have been destroyed by fire probably in the early twentieth century.

3.1.4 ARMY BARRACK

As may be seen from the aerial photograph of Ste. Anne's Point taken in 1945 (Figure 2), the land west of government house was covered with buildings. These were army barracks constructed in the late 1930's and early 1940's to house members of the Canadian Armed Forces (Hicks, R.C.M.P. grounds Manager, pers. comm.). Eleven buildings were constructed on federal land, while ten large so-called "H-Blocks" were erected on provincial land. A map on file at the Engineer's Office of the City of Fredericton (G.W.C. 1941) shows the majority of these buildings, though certain details differ from the aerial photograph. Of the buildings constructed on the site at that time, only one, F14, remains. This is currently being used by the R.C.M.P. as a garage and communication centre. On the 1941

map F13, which is shown approximately 25.6 M west of F14, lay in a roughly northwest-southeast orientation. The 1945 aerial photograph shows that the building was actually much narrower and longer than that shown on the map though its position and orientation remained the same.

Foundations of a building of this type were located during the 1983 excavations of the site. These were revealed upon removal of the sod in both units 1 and 3. Figure 9 shows the southeastern portion of the building. These foundations were assigned feature number 83-1 while the associated foundation trench was designated feature number 83-2. The foundation itself consisted of, in most cases, upright concrete slabs approximately 10 cm thick set in a foundation trench. Ten slabs were found in the unit and ranged in length from 30.8 cm to 82 cm. The slabs and foundation trench described a rectangular structure approximately 4 M wide and over 9.3 M long. In fact, the foundation of the building and its subsequent demolition had resulted in so much disturbance in unit 3 that it was abandoned at a depth of 30 cm. Unit 1 had also been badly disturbed and portions of the unit containing the building foundation were investigated only to a depth of 40 cm. Consequently the depth of the foundation was not determined, but it is likely to have been considerable as the concrete could not be shifted.

The foundation trench ranged in width between 90 cm and 120 cm. The southern half was filled with clinker. At times the clinker formed a consolidated mass which made its removal extremely difficult. The northern half of the foundation trench was filled with a dark brown clay which constrasted sharply with the apparently natural bright yellowish red clay (5YR 5/6) in the unit. The unit produced vast quantities of debris, most of which was of twentieth century date though some artifacts dating to the very late nineteenth century were recovered. In addition to quantities of nails, sherds of

twentieth century pottery and fragments of window and bottle glass, a pipe stem fragment, a bottle cork, a door hinge complete with screws, and a George V nickel dating to 1930 were recovered.

The foundation trench had cut through feature 83-8 at W237.94 N149.6. Feature 83.8 was the burial of a young child previously described in section 3.1.1.1 (Table 3). While digging the foundation trench the lower part of this burial had, unfortunately, been completely destroyed. The burial had also been badly disturbed by a sewer pipe (feature 83-9) no doubt laid in to service the building (see section 3.1.8 for more details).

In addition to the concrete foundation recovered in Units 1 and 3, a similar foundation with the same orientation was recovered 3.15 M to the south in unit 2 (Figure 8). Thirteen concrete slabs were located again within a foundation trench in this instance filled with a gravelly sand. The foundation and trench combined were assigned feature number 83-7. Feature 83-10, a quadrant-shaped area of gravelly sand, in the southwest corner of unit 1, is thought to be connected with 83.7. The concrete foundation in unit 2 consisted of two parallel rows of slabs 75 cm apart. Some of these slabs had been painted red. Neither feature 83-1 or 83-7 appear to be connected, but run parallel to each other in units 1 and 3.

While feature 83-1 is likely to be the remains of the foundation of building F13 in the military complex, the interpretation of feature 83-7 remains enigmatic as there is only one structure shown in the appropriate area on the 1945 aerial photograph.

3.1.5 FIREPLACE

Feature 82-16 was the remains of a brick fireplace. Finds associated with this feature were largely undiagnostic, but it was assigned a late nineteenth or twentieth century date on the basis of wire nails found within the feature and the bricks themselves. The fireplace first appeared as a dark black stain at W255.2 and N153.0 - 153.25 at a depth of 20 cm. The bricks had originally been mortared in position and were coated in places with black soot. Bricks, no longer in situ, were found to a depth of 35 cm while the dark black stain continued to a depth of approximately 50 cm. A 6 cm diameter metal pipe 30 cm long was found at a depth of 49 cm within the feature. The western edge of the fireplace lay 45 cm above feature 82-21, a burial of a young child. The eastern portion of the hearth also overlaid feature 82-20, a possible burial. In neither case did 82-16 appear to cause any disturbance. However, a blackish grey stain associated with the fireplace which extended eastward to W254.25 (See Figure 7) cut through feature 82-20. This pit may therefore have caused a certain amount of disturbance.

3.1.6 POST MOLDS

Four post molds have been identified on the site, features 82-12, 82-18, 83-6 and 83-39. Both 82-12 and 82-18 were found in Trench A. The former was a gravel filled pit approximately 44 cm in diameter and 80 cm deep. It contained a well defined outline of a squared timber which measured 16.6 x 16.6 cm. The latter feature was roughly circular, with a diameter of approximately 45 cm and was filled with a mixture of sand, silt and gravel to a depth of 1 M. The post itself, which was represented by a circular stain containing large fragments of rotting wood, was about 9 cm in diameter. Neither of these post molds could be dated on the basis of associated artifacts or features.

Feature 83-6 in unit 2 was a circle of about 35 cm diameter filled with a dark sandy material. Fragments of decayed wood, three wire nails and a brick fragment give the feature its late nineteenth to twentieth century date. As feature 83-6 cuts through feature 83-5B the latter must predate the former. Feature 83-6 may be related to feature 83-7, the foundation of an army hut, but the exact relationship between the two is unclear.

Feature 83-39, unit 12, produced the largest amount of material of features included in the post mold category. The feature, which was of elliptical shape measured approximately 60 cm x 40 cm and reached a depth of 88 cm from the ground surface. It produced fragments of wood and badly corroded fragments of iron. The latter appeared to have formed a collar around some of the wood. Artifacts recovered included wire nails, brick fragments, fine earthenware with green transfer print decoration, maritime ware, window and bottle glass, olive green gin bottle and a copper cartridge. A very late nineteenth to twentieth date has been assigned to the feature on the basis of these finds. The post mold itself was filled with a dark organic soil with coal clinkers but was closely associated with an area of mottled clay. The clay appears to have been used as a packing material to support the post, a practical move in view of the fine grained sand matrix in which the post was erected.

3.1.7 STONE AND MORTAR FEATURE

Feature 82-27, at W281.8 - 282.48 and N 153.0 - 153.5, consisted of one course of large stone slabs mortared in place. The slabs, nine of which were visible in the trench, exhibited close similarities to those used in the construction of the casemate, feature 82-8. The feature lay in a northeast-southwest orientation and was first apparent at a depth of 7 cm from the surface. It reached a depth of just 15 cm. It did

not produce any cultural material, besides the slabs and mortar, and both its extent and its relation to other features was not determined. The feature may represent the remains of a slab floor or the foundation of a building as yet unidentified, but in view of the small amount of material present this seems unlikely. Another possible interpretation for the feature is that of a stone footpath.

3.1.8. CONDUITS

Four features are included in this category and represent twentieth century disturbance of the site no doubt related to the military barracks constructed in World War II.

A terra cotta sewer pipe was uncovered at a depth of 77 cm from the ground surface in test cut 7. This ran in a roughly north-south direction along the western edge of the unit. The first feature recorded for the 1982 season was found approximately 25 cm below this sewer pipe at a depth of 1.02 M running parallel to the west wall of the unit. The feature, 82-1, consisted of a row of paving stones, bricks and brick fragments. Two of these bricks were complete. They were a reddish colour and measured 22 x 10 x 5.5 cm (8 1/2 x 4 x 2 1/4"). Though bricks are notoriously difficult to date on the basis of their dimensions and fabric (Noel Hume 1969:80), these bricks are likely to be of mid to late nineteenth century date. This date has been assigned on the basis of the similarity of the bricks in 82-1 to those in 82-9, 83-38 and 83-45 which, in addition to bricks, have produced diagnostic artifacts for which dates have been determined. Of course, it is quite possible that bricks from an earlier structure may have been re-used in feature 82-1. Its date, therefore, and function remain enigmatic though it is quite possibly connected with drainage of the area. Test cut 7 also contained a concrete plinth found at a depth of 89 cm below the surface, in the eastern section of the pit. Its base measured 46 x 47 cm

and it was 25 cm high. It was not particularly well made and still had its wooden form attached. In view of the apparent haste in its manufacture, it was most likely related to the military barracks.

Feature 82-15, at W 266.2 - 268.7 and N 153.0 - 158.5 in Trench A and extending into Trench D was a large dark stain containing patches of charcoal, coal clinker, wood fragments and artifacts of post 1890 date. The feature was bordered on either side by concentrations of dressed stone blocks and stone slabs.

The eastern concentration formed a wall of four or five rough courses the top of which was visible as soon as the turf had been removed. In view of the contiguity of the rough slabs and dressed blocks, it is unlikely that these were in their original position. The slabs resembled the fabric of the casemate examined in test cut 10 and 10A (section 3.1.2), while the blocks appeared to belong to a more elaborate building. Only 50 cm of the wall, which appeared to be running in a north-south direction, was revealed by the excavation trench. Its full extent were therefore not established.

The western edge of 82-15 was marked by a jumble of stone which became visible approximately 30 cm below the surface. Immediately below these rocks, at a depth of 75 cm was a length of terra cotta sewer pipe which stretched from W268.5 to W269.0 where it disappeared into the southern section of the unit. The stones were probably used to fill the sewage trench. The stones were also associated with a plank of wood approximately 60 cm wide and up to 5 cm thick, the major part of which was found in the southern portion of Trench D. It contained two large spikes (15 cm long) of recent date at the southeast corner.

Another similar sewage pipe was located 4.1 M west of the sewage pipe in feature 83-15 at W272.8 and N153 - 153.5. Unlike 83-15, however, this trench was filled with coarse sand. This pipe and its associated trench was not assigned a feature number.

The sewer pipe and associated trench constituting feature 83-9 lay in a well-defined trench of dark gray sand and first became apparent in unit 1 at a depth of 1 M. The trench was c 45 cm wide and is shown in Figure 9 and Figure 18, the plan and profile of the unit. This trench lay within a larger sand and clay filled pit which had a maximum width of 75 cm. This larger pit produced a large quantity of material which included oyster shells, two clay pipestem fragments, bottle glass, twentieth century rubbish such as concrete roofing tile and wire nails, and the jaws of a bobcat (Lynx rufus). In addition to animal bone, fragments of human bone were recovered. Much of this belonged to the burial of a child, feature 83-8, which had been badly disturbed both by this sewer trench and the foundation and associated foundation trench for the army barracks discussed in section 3.1.4. In addition to the sub-adult bones, however, feature 83-9 produced some adult material indicating that more than one burial had been disturbed. The terra cotta pipe ran through the middle of the army barrack in an east-west direction and was no doubt laid in the early twentieth century. In the case of the disturbed burial, one is reminded of the uncovering of human bones in the excavation for a water main which prompted the 1933 excavations on the site (Wintemberg 1933:1).

Although feature 83-34 in unit 10 was not completely excavated, its similarity to feature 83-9 led to its interpretation as a conduit of some sort, either sewer or water. The trench, which was approximately 60 cm wide, was very regular and ran in a northeast-southwest direction for a

distance of 2.4 M across the northwest corner of the unit (see figure 13). It contained a mixture of clay, sand and gravel which produced artifacts of twentieth century date.

A 1952 map of the military complex at Ste. Anne's Point shows that the area was riddled with sewer and water mains (and many of the small branches were not even included on the map). Four of the pipes shown on this plan pass through the area of the cemetery. It therefore seems very likely that other burials beside feature 83-8 were disturbed. However, no such disturbance on the site appears to have been recorded.

3.1.9 PITS

This section is subdivided into 4 categories: rubbish pits, pits of natural origin and pits of unknown origin are each treated as individual units, while feature 82-34, a stone filled pit, is discussed separately.

3.1.9.1 STONE FILLED PIT

Feature 82-34 in Trench D is a large rock-filled pit. The coordinates of this feature are W268.0 - 268.5 and N156.35 - 160.10. It reached a depth of 1.71 M from the surface and was first visible at a depth of 25 cm. The majority of the stones were large uncut slabs some with mortar still attached. They were similar to those used to construct the casemate, feature 82-8, and may possibly have been taken from the remains of the casemate to fill a large pre-existing hole or trench while preparing the site for barrack construction. (Similar pits still exist on the site. For example, while working on the site in 1983, the rear portion of a pick-up truck sank into what we had considered to be a small hole on the bank.)

In addition to stones, brick fragments, oyster shells and animal bone, many artifacts of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century date were recovered. The earliest attributable date assigned to an artifact was c.1870. In view of the large quantities of artifacts recovered from this pit, feature 82-34 may have originally been dug as a garbage pit. This feature filled with rubbish, large rocks and building slabs resembles a garbage dump excavated at the Vital Savoie House which was constructed between 1855 and 1859 in Neguac (Allen 1977:10).

3.1.9.2 RUBBISH PITS

Fifteen rubbish pits were excavated in the 1982 field season while only three were examined in 1983. Information relating to these features is given in Table 7. Rather than listing the contents of each feature a date was assigned, where possible, on the basis of associated artifacts. If the date of a feature could not be determined on this basis, the word "undiagnotic" appears in the last column of the table. A more complete analysis of the date range of features is given in Appendix 2.

As may been seen from Table 7, the majority of rubbish pits date to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries and, with the exception of 83-38 and 83-45, were found along the river bank. The recovery of green garbage bags at a depth of 85 cm in unit 4 during the 1983 season indicates that the river bank at Ste. Anne's Point continued to be a site for garbage disposal until very recently.

The pits of late nineteenth-twentieth century date may relate to the use of Old Government House after it ceased to be an official government residence (See Section 1.3). The pits may also be connected to occupation of the site in the early 1900's by Rev. Dr. Roberts and later by Mrs. Beatrice Allen and

her family. The area was also used as a campground in the 1920's and 1930's and the campers may have dug cesspools and refuse pits or filled pre-existing pits with their garbage. Some of the refuse in the pits may be from the city itself. Apparently in the early 1900's local boys were hired to dispose of manure and household refuse and the trenches and pits on the grounds of "Old Government House" were favourite dumping sites (McNabb, R.C.M.P. groundsman, pers. comm.).

Features 83-38 and 83-45 are interesting in that they provide evidence for a mid to late nineteenth century occupation of Ste. Anne's Point. As such they may be related to the building, feature 82-9, revealed in test cut 9 which has a similar date. This structure is discussed in more detail in Section 3.1.3 of this report.

3.1.9.3 PITS OF NATURAL ORIGIN

Five features were considered to be of natural origin and will not be discussed in any great detail. Features 82-2 and 82-3 in test cut 3 were small patches of clay, the former 10 x 5 cm and the latter 6 x 6.5 cm in size. Features 82-4, 82-5 and 82-6 in test cut 1 were the decayed remains of a small root system. None of these features produced any cultural material.

3.1.9.4 PITS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

Twelve pits fell within this category. The relevant information is presented in Table 8. None of these features could be accurately dated as they did not produce any cultural material.

Feature 82-20, a roughly circular patch of coarse sand mixed with clay of c.70 cm diameter, was included within this category. It is illustrated in Figure 8. As is was not excavated, its date and origin cannot be determined.

As may be seen in Figure 19, features 83-22 and 83-22A are very clearly defined pits. The absence of cultural material and homogeneity of fill leads one to suspect that they may be grave pits. The fill of 83-22 resembled that of 82-21 while the mottled clay of 83-22A was similar to the majority of burials recorded in the 1983 field season. Lack of time precluded further investigation of these features.

Feature 82-28 was a dark grey rectangle of which a 24 x 14 cm area was visible in the excavation trench. Although the rectangular outline suggested the presence of a small coffin, the feature had a depth of only 1 cm so this interpetation is unlikely unless the upper portion of the burial had been removed at some point (again unlikely as burials in the bank area tended to be fairly deep).

The remaining eight features: 82-19, 82-23, 82-25, 82-26, 82-31, 83-32, 83-33 and 83-46 are most likely to have resulted from nineteenth and twentieth century disturbance of the site although 83-46 may be related to fluvial activity on the site (Thibault, pers. comm.).

4. GENERAL DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

During the course of the archaeological investigations at Ste. Anne's Point 90 features were identified, 38 of which were graves. The majority of the remaining features were the result of late nineteenth and twentieth century disturbance on the site. Apart from the cemetery itself, which will be discussed below, no material indicative of Acadian occupation was recovered. The lack of French material could, however, be explained by firstly the disturbance noted above and secondly the fact that it was a cemetery and therefore presumably not affected by the gradual accumulation of rubbish generally associated with occupation sites. The village would then lie on either side of the tested area.

The undisturbed appearance of both the federal and provincial sides of Ste. Anne's Point is deceptive as the area is actually badly disturbed. Disturbance at Ste. Anne's Point resulted from the use of the site for garbage disposal, the construction of various buildings in the 1800's and 1900's, the military occupation of the site and, finally, erosion.

Twenty-three rubbish pits were identified on the site and all but two of these were located near the river bank. The rubbish pits on the bank were assigned late nineteenth and twentieth century date, while the remaining two related to mid to late nineteenth century activity at Ste. Anne's Point. The recovery of several green garbage bags from unit 4 indicated that the site, or at least portions of the river bank, had been used for refuse disposal until very recently.

At least two structures were constructed on the site in the nineteenth century. The remains of a brick fireplace and various stone concentrations may also be associated with additional structures, but these were not identified. The two structures definitely located were a large stone casemate and a brick-floored building the size of which was not determined.

The casemate, which measured 19.05 x 7.62 M, was constructed of large sandstone slabs and mortar. The walls of the building were approximately one meter thick. In the portion exposed by test cut 10, the interior wall face had been plastered and painted a reddish-yellow colour. While the exterior face of the wall was vertical, the upper part of the interior face was concavely sloped presumably to form a vaulted roof. The structure had a northwest southeast orientation and various maps (McMullen 1918; Jamer 1933) show what appears to be an entrance midway along the southern side. The building appears to have been largely subterranean as the original floor was 1.8 M below the present ground surface. Alternately it may have initially been constructed in a natural depression which

was later filled in. Unfortunately, no documentary references directly relating to either the original function or date of construction of the casemate were found, but it has been described as a root house, a boat house and the "Old Arsenal" on various maps. The structure was still standing in 1933 and appears to have been demolished just prior to the construction of army barracks on the site in the late 1930's. The majority of artifacts associated with the building ranged from early nineteenth to mid twentieth century date. However, level 5 produced a fragment of light green window glass which may date to the late eighteenth century. The only other artifacts of similar date were wrought nails which predate c 1815. With the information currently available, it is almost impossible to assign a specific construction date other than to suggest that the casemate could have been built in the early 1800's. Although no documentary evidence has been found to indicate a relationship between the casemate and Old Government House, it is likely to be one of its many outbuildings. Unfortunately, all references relating to the outbuildings provide little specific information as to their method of construction or location within the grounds.

The brick-floored structure is also likely to be an outbuilding connected with Old Government House during its period of use as the official government residence, perhaps the gardener's quarters. The portion of brick floor revealed in the excavation trench has been tentatively identified as the northwest corner of a building aligned in a northeast-southwest direction. The building appears to have had a sandstone slab foundation. On the basis of the artifacts recovered, the structure has been assigned an early to mid nineteenth century date, c 1830-1850. The structure seems to have been destroyed, as least partially by fire, by the early twentieth century.

In addition to the two buildings described above, the construction of Rev. Dr. Robert's residence with its attached shed in c.1918 would also have caused disturbance at Ste. Anne's Point.

While the buildings discussed above disturbed relatively small portions of Ste. Anne's Point, the construction of an army complex on the site in the twentieth century resulted in widespread disturbance. Levelling of the site at this time is indicated by the fact that the burials along the bank edge were considerably deeper than those found in the interior of the site. In fact, two of the burials in unit 7 were found immediately below the present turf line. The site was definitely bulldozed when the army barracks were demolished as large slabs of concrete and other building debris have formed a new bank at the western edge of the provincial part of the site. It is quite likely that a similar process took place before the army barracks were constructed. In addition to bulldozing the site, the complex had to be serviced by a network of water and sewer mains some of which have been shown to have disturbed archaeological features on the site. There is still a city pumping station at the junction of federal and provincial land on the site. The construction of the army barracks themselves, some of which have substantial foundations, has also resulted in untold disturbance.

In addition to man-made disturbance the site has also been subject to natural disturbance. Documents related to Old Government House indicate that the riverbank at Ste. Anne's Point has been considerably affected by erosion. It is not clear how much of the bank has disappeared, but portions of the cemetery may well have been swept away by the St. John River during its annual spring flood. Following the construction of the Mactaquac Dam the bank edge has remained relatively stable and is now protected by a dense growth of trees and shrubs.

In view of the large amount of disturbance at Ste. Anne's Point, it is remarkable that any archaeological resources at all remain on the site. However field investigations of the area revealed that a considerable portion of the cemetery examined by Wintemberg in 1933 is still present. The full extent of the graveyard was not determined but it is much larger than initially anticipated. Thirty-eight burials were identified in the 1982 and 1983 field seasons. When combined with Wintemberg's results, a total of 45 (53 if Maxwell's figures are to be believed) graves have been located at Ste. Anne's Point. In certain cases, more than one burial was found in a grave. This phenomenon is likely to be the result of reburial of the contents of the graves which had been disturbed in the past. Therefore, the figure quoted above is likely to be on the conservative side. Additional burials were also noted on the site in the years preceding 1933 though their nature, number and location were not recorded. The Ste. Anne's Point Project was therefore successful in one sense in that it precisely located the cemetery and recorded the position of the burials. As the graves were simply identified rather than archaeologically excavated, little more can be added to Wintemberg's observations. The absence of any prehistoric artifacts combined with the configuration of the bodies themselves suggests that the burials were those of Christians, presumably Roman Catholic, on the basis of historical documentation.

Several pieces of evidence support the contention that the site was initially used by inhabitants of the Acadian village and subsequently made use of by the local Indian population. The most important evidence is that the graves contain both White and Indian individuals. It must be pointed out, however, that the cemetery need not have been restricted solely for Acadian use in the period c.1713-1759. All Roman Catholics in the area, whether Indian or White, could have been interred there. The presence of wooden crosses and clean marks of

graves in the early 1800's provides further proof that the site was used for Maliseet interments as traces of French burials are likely to have been obliterated by this time. The obliteration of the traces of earlier graves, perhaps combined with the lack of a resident priest, is no doubt the reason for the rather disorganized nature of the cemetery (see Figure 6 and 3) and that fact that some burials showed clear evidence of having been disturbed by subsequent interments. This would undoubtedly not have occured if marks of the earlier graves were still visible. The cemetery appears, therefore, to have been used over a considerable period of time. The fact that some coffins were apparently fastened together with handwrought and others with cut nails also supports this hypothesis since the use of cut nails in coffin manufacture indicates that some burials were made in the early 1800's. As the French village was established c.1713 and as no documents relating to Old Government House during its use as the official government residence mention the occurence of burials either on or adjacent to the grounds, it is suggested that the graveyard was used for a period of c.100 years from the early 1700's to the early 1800's. A slight hiatus in its use may have occurred before the local Indian population requested land at St. Anne's Point after the destruction of Ste. Anne in 1759.

The parish records for the village of Ste. Anne have not yet been found, but even if these were destroyed in 1759, it is likely that copies would be available in either Quebec or France. The recovery of these documents would be invaluable. In addition to providing important information about the Acadian village itself, they would help to establish precisely when the cemetery was first used. It is unlikely that a specific date could be determined on the basis of archaeological evidence alone. The exact termination date for the cemetery would be more difficult to establish unless records of burials were maintained after the area had been requested and later granted to the local Indian population after 1765.

Burials were placed in coffins, shrouds and at times both. The presence of shrouds was indicated by the recovery of copper shroud pins in some of the graves. Unfortunately, very little work has been done on eighteenth and nineteenth cemeteries in the Maritimes, but similar burial practices have been identified at the Riverbank site in Connecticut and the Clement site in New Hampshire. The former has been dated prior to the latter half of the nineteenth century while the latter is thought to have been used between the second quarter of the eighteenth and the second quarter of the nineteenth centuries. The ratio of 25 sub-adults to 13 adults at Ste. Anne's Point (this ratio must be considered tentative in view of the nature of the investigation) is not inconsistent with the age of composition of colonial graveyards in the New England states (Dethlefsen 1969:323). As Dethlefsen (1969:323) points out, a rural community tended to have a higher portion of sub-adult deaths than an urban centre.

The majority of graves lay in a northwest-southeast orientation. Although most early Christian cemeteries were oriented on an east-west axis, there are instances, for example at the Riverbank Site, where environmental factors played a large part in the orientation of burials. In the case of Ste. Anne's Point the graves, for the most part, were laid out roughly parallel to the St. John river.

While the Ste. Anne's Point Project was successful in re-establishing the position of the cemetery, it was not successful in locating either the masshouse or priest's house. Traces of these buildings may still be present on the southwestern portion of federal land under a paved parking lot(?) or the southeastern portion of provincial land. However, the complete absence of French material on the site leads one to suspect that the heavy disturbance of the site, particularly in the present century, has removed virtually all traces of

Acadian occupation apart from the graveyard. Consequently, further excavation is unlikely to provide much more information about the site than is currently available.

Although the site is unlikely to contain much in the way of undisturbed archaeological resources related to the Acadian settlement of the area, Ste. Anne's Point should be protected under the New Brunswick Historic Sites Protection Act for three major reasons. Firstly, the cemetery which is of importance to both the local Acadian and Indian populations should be guarded from any further disturbance. Secondly, as Glendenning (n.d.:1, 5) pointed out, the site has figured prominently in the history of New Brunswick almost from the beginning of European penetration of the interior of the province, if not before. Ste. Anne's Point was occupied by Acadians from c.1713 to 1759. Prior to its destruction in 1759 it served as a temporary place of refuge for Acadian families displaced from other parts of the province during the expulsion.

Following the destruction of Ste. Anne the land initially cleared by the French was used by the pre-Loyalists who settled Maugerville to grow hay for their stock. Shortly after the settlement of Maugerville, Simonds Hazen and White established a truck-house at Ste. Anne's Point in order to compete with John Anderson's trading post at the confluence of the Nashwaak and St. John rivers. Benjamin Atherton was placed in charge and remained on the site from 1765 to 1788. After the arrival of the Loyalists in the Fredericton area in 1783, Atherton petitioned the government for land and was later granted Lot Number 4 except for a reserve containing four acres for the Indian burial ground which is shown on the river bank immediately west of Atherton's house on a 1784 map (British American Corps land petition 1784). Upon receiving this grant of land, Atherton sold it almost immediately to Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Carleton. Carleton had previously bought Lots Number 5 and 6 to the west and Lot Number 11 to the south of

the Atherton lot and subsequently acquired Lots number 3 and 2 to the east (Glendenning:4). It was on this land, approximately 405 ha in extent, that Carleton build his mansion and it was this mansion that subsequently became the official government residence of New Brunswick. The incorporation of the land at Ste. Anne's Point into the grounds of this important residence is the third and final reason why the site should be protected. In addition to being the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor until 1894, Old Government House was the site of various government offices including the Legislative Council Chambers until the completion of the present Legislative Building in 1882 (Glendenning:5).

In conclusion, Ste. Anne's Point is a valuable historic resource worthy of protection in that it is of historical significance to both the native New Brunswick population and those of Acadian, European or Loyalist extraction.

TABLE 3. BURIAL SPECIFICATIONS

FEATURE NO.	UNIT	DEPTH	SEX	AGE	ORIENTATION	STATUS[2]	PRE-1982[3] STATE	ASSOC.[4] ARTIFACTS
82-20	TR A	?	?	?	? E-W	POS.	?	
82-21	Tr A	92 cm	?	5- 6	on right side or back W-E or (NW-SE)[1]	DEF.	U	C
82-35	Tr B	61 cm	M	25-35	right arm across chest NW-SE[1]	DEF.	D (by root action)	
82-37	Tr B	62 cm	?	11-15	W-E[1]	DEF.	U	
82-42	Tr B	77 cm	F	19+	right hand across pelvis SE-NW[1]	DEF.	D (by later burials)	C
83-3	2	?	?	Adult	NW-SE	DEF.	U	
83-4	2	60 cm	?	Infant	E-W[1]	DEF.	U	4 nails C small piece of fabric and copper stud
83-5A	2	67 cm	?	Child	SW-NE[1]	DEF.	U	4 nails C
83-5B	2	?	?	? Child	N-S	DEF.	? D	
83-8	1	53 cm	?	7 - 8	left hand over pelvis NW-SE[1]	DEF.	D (by features 1,2,9)	
83-9	1	?	?	Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D (by features 1,2))	contains adult inner ear bones and worn molars, not from 83-8
83-11	2	28 cm	?	Adult? Stillborn Child	left hand over pelvis E-W[1]	DEF.	U	6 nails C, trade beads, copper pins
83-12	5	40-65 cm	?M	Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D	copper wire or pin
			?	Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D	? butter knife
			?	Sub-Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D	
			?	Infant	Unknown	DEF.	D	
83-13	2	33 cm	?	? Child	NW-SE	DEF.	U	3 nails C
83-14	2	34 cm	?	c.2	right arm across chest SE-NW[1]	DEF.	U	6 nails C copper pins
83-15	2	35 cm	?	? Infant	? NW-SE	DEF.	U	3 nails C
83-16	2	?	?	?	Unknown	POS.	?	

FEATURE NO.	UNIT	DEPTH	SEX	AGE	ORIENTATION	STATUS[2]	PRE-1982[3] STATE	ASSOC. [4] ARTIFACTS
83-17	2	?	?	? Child	E-W	DEF.	? D (by 83-17a)	
83-17A	2	?	?	?	NW-SE	DEF.	D	
83-18	2	?	?	? Child	NE-SW	POS.	U	
83-19	2	?	?	?	? N-S	POS.	D (by 83-7)	
83-21	2	?	?	?	NW-SE	POS.	D (by 83-7)	
83-24	7	12 cm	?	Child	?	DEF.	D (by bulldozer?)	
83-25	8	35 cm	?	5 - 7	hands crossed over chest SE-NW[1]	DEF.	U	concentration of wooden sticks
83-26	8	32 cm	F	Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D	
83-27	8	35 cm	?	Child	SE-NW[1]	DEF.	U	
83-28	8	?	?	? Adult	NE-SW	POS.	?	
83-29	8	?	?	?	NW-SE	POS.	?	
83-30	7	23 cm	?	? Adult	Unknown	DEF.	D	copper pin
83-31	7	?	?	?	NW-SE	POS.	?	
83-35	11	28 cm	?	Child	head facing west SE-NW[1]	DEF.	U	
83-36	10	56 cm	?	Adult	NW-SE	DEF.	U	
83-37	7	35 cm	?	?	Unknown	DEF.	D	
83-40	11	35 cm	?	?	NE-SW	DEF.	U	3 nails C
83-41	11	45 cm	?	Infant	NW-SE[1]	DEF.	U	1 nail C
83-42	10	59 cm	?	Adult	NW-SE[1]	DEF.	D	
83-43	10	?	?	?	? NW-SE	POS.	?	
83-44	10	54 cm	?	?	? SE-NW	DEF.	?	

[1] first direction refers to the position of the head
[2] DEF. = definite POS. = possible
[3] D = disturbed U = undisturbed
[4] C indicates the presence of a coffin

TABLE 7. RUBBISH PITS SPECIFICATIONS

FEATURE	UNIT	CO-ORDINATES (m)[1] WEST	NORTH	DEPTH (cm)	DATE
82-11	Trench A	284.00 - 285.60	153.25 - 153.5	10-49	post 1850
82-13	Trench A	274.83 - 275.75	153.0 - 153.5	10-35	undiagnostic
82-14	Trench A	274.3 - 274.8	153.0 - 153.2	10-20	undiagnostic
82-17	Trench A	246.0 - 246.4	153.37 - 153.5	17-57	post c.1890
82-22	Trench A	235.3 - 236.2	153.0 - 153.4	0-88	twentieth century
82-24	Trench A	228.0 - 229.86	153.0 - 153.5	9-89	twentieth century
82-29	Trench A	279.61 - 280.41	153.0 - 153.42	21-35	twentieth century
82-30	Trench A&E	278.0 - 278.82	153.0 - 153.98	21-34	twentieth century
82-32	Trench C	263.0 - 263.5	158.75 - 160.18	20-34	twentieth century
82-33	Trench B	253.0 - 253.5	158.8 - 161.5	16-36	late nineteenth-twentieth century
82-36	Trench F	283.0 - 283.5	153.5 - 159.9	15-45+	late nineteenth-twentieth century
82-38	Trench E	278.0 - 278.5	154.9 - 155.42	18-51+	very late nineteenth twentieth century
82-39	Trench E	278.0 - 278.5	161.2 - 162.0	10-29	twentieth century
82-40	Trench E	278.0 - 278.5	162.57 - 163.9	8-18	twentieth century
82-41	Trench D	268.0 - 268.25	159.6 - 160.1	3-60	undiagnostic
83-23	Unit 5	227.7 - 229.25	155.3 - 155.9	6-40	very late nineteenth twentieth century
83-38	Unit 12	275.25 - 276.6	141.2 - 143.2	14-82+	mid nineteenth - ? twentieth century
83-45	Unit 13	277.05 - 278.3	140.16 - 142.32	16-30+	c1820 - c1900

[1] Co-ordinates refer to those portions of feature visible within the excavation unit.

TABLE 8. PITS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN - SPECIFICATIONS

FEATURE	UNIT	CO-ORDINATES (m)[1] WEST	NORTH	DEPTH (cm)	FILL
82-19	Trench A	236.2 - 237.1	153.4 - 153.5	23-58	orange/brown silt
82-23	Trench A	258.34 - 259.0	153.6 - 153.47	5-104	grey/white clay
82-25	Trench A	230.3 - 232.62	153.0 - 153.5	10-12	dark grey sand
82-26	Trench A	260.85 - 261.52	153.05 - 153.5	20-35	red/tan clay
82-28	Trench A	280.84 - 281.1	153.0 - 153.15	18-19	dark clay
82-31	Trench C	263.0 - 263.5	154.5 - 155.4	20-48	dark stain in clay with cobbles
83-20	Unit 2	245.2 - 246.05	144.5 - 145.25	30-?	brown sandy clay
83-22	Unit 5	228.42 - 229.12	150.9 - 151.5	8-75+	grey gravel
83-22A	Unit 5	227.3 - 227.5	150.9 - 152.0	8-75+	light brown clay
83-32	Unit 5	227.68 - 228.6	154.4 - 154.96	35-84	mottled clay
83-33	Unit 5	228.66 - 230.56	154.24 - 156.1	34-96	mottled clay
83-46	Unit 12	273.5 - 275.24	141.3 - 141.93	28-84+	light brown clay with cobbles

[1] Co-ordinates refer to those portions of features visible within the excavation unit.

APPENDIX 1
SPECIFICATIONS OF EXCAVATION UNITS

YEAR	UNIT DESIGNATION	DIMENSIONS[1]	MAXIMUM DEPTH[2]	CO-ORDINATES
1982	Test Cut 1	1.5 x 1.5	20	W330.5-332:N164-165.5
	Test Cut 2	1.5 x 1.5	30	W340.5-342:N164-165.5
	Test Cut 3	2.0 x 2.0	60	W350.5-352.5:N163.5-165.5
	Test Cut 4	1.5 x 1.5	180	W360.5-362:N164-165.5
	Test Cut 5	1.5 x 1.5	20	W370.5-372:N148.-149.5
	Test Cut 6	2.0 x 2.0	60	W380.5-382.5:N147.5-149.5
	Test Cut 7	1.5 x 1.5	185	W390.5-392:N148-149.5
	Test Cut 8	2.0 x 2.0	40	W236.8-238.8:N135.6-137.6
	Test Cut 9	2.5 x 4.5	116	W258.44 N129.02:W257.16 N124.04[3]
	Test Cut 10	2.0 x 3.0	200	W242.66 N73.7:W241.74 N68.7[3]
	Test Cut 10A	2.0 x 1.0	152	
	Trench A	55.0 x 0.5	94[4]	W228-288:N153-153.5
	Trench B	0.5 x 8.0	97	W253-253.5:N153.5-161.5
	Trench C	0.5 x 9.0	107	W263-263.5:N153.5-162.5
	Trench D	0.5 x 10.0	164	W268-268.5:N153.5-163.5
	Trench E	0.5 x 12.0	50	W278-278.5:N153.5-165.5
	Trench F	0.5 x 12.0	50	W283-283.5:N153.5-165.5
1983	Unit 1	5.0 x 5.0	116	W242.2 N151.3:W237.4 N146.2[3]
	Unit 2	5.0 x 5.0	40	W247.4 N146.5:W242.5 N141.3[3]
	Unit 3	5.0 x 5.0	30	W247.2 N151.W5:242.3 N146.3[3]
	Unit 4	5.0 x 5.0	85	W237.1 N156.2:W232.3 N151.1[3]
	Unit 5	5.0 x 5.0	80	W232.2 N156.1:W227.3 N150.9[3]
	Unit 7	2.5 x 5.0	35	W247.5 N141.5:W245.2 N136.4[3]
	Unit 8	5.0 x 2.5	45	W252.5 N144.2:W247.5 N141.5[3]
	Unit 10	5.0 x 2.5	70	W257.5 N144.4:W252.6 N141.7[3]
	Unit 11	2.0 x 5.0	45	W245.1 N134.9:W240.5 N132.0
	Unit 12	5.0 x 2.0	80	W276.6 N143.2:W271.5 N141.3
	Unit 13	2.0 x 5.0	45	W279.1 N144.6:W277.05 N139.7

[1] in metres
[2] in centimeters
[3] first co-ordinate refers to NW corner; second co-ordinate refers to SE corner
[4] average depth was 79.9 cm.

APPENDIX 2

REPORT ON DATE RANGE FOR SELECTED ARTIFACTS FROM B1Dp-2

1982, 1983 EXCAVATIONS

APRIL 16, 1984

NANCY L. REID

B1Dp2

1982

DESIGNATION	DATE RANGE
Test Cut 1	Early 20th century.
Test Cut 2	Ceramics - mid to late 19th century. Nails - 20th century Glass - late 19th to early 20th century.
Test Cut 3	L 1 --- L 2 --- L 3 From mid to late 19th century, with some 20th century material. L 4 Earliest possible date c.1820 (1 ceramic sherd B1Dp-2:139). The rest of the artifacts date from mid to late 19th century.
Test Cut 4	Surface - modern L 1 --- L 2 20th century. L 3 Undiagnotic L 4 c.1885 L 5 From c.1830 to end of 19th century.
Test Cut 5	L 1 Late 19th century to present. L 3 Ceramics - mid to late 19th century. Glass - late 19th to 20th century. Nails - to c.1885 Other - 20th century.

B1Dp2

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
Test Cut 6	L 3	Nail - wrought to c. 1815 Ceramics - c.1899 to 1939.
	L 4	One ceramic fragment late 18th to early 19th century (B1Dp-2:138). The rest of the ceramics date from very early to mid 19th century. Nail - wrought to c.1815. Glass - mid 19th century. Pipe Stems - late 18th century (unstable)
	L 5	Ceramics - mostly mid to late 19th century; very little 20th century ceramics. Glass - one fragment c.1860 to c.1900. Rest of glass of 20th century. Pipe - late 18th century (unstable) Nails - 19th century
	L 6	Late 19th century
Test Cut 7	L 1	Nails - 95% post 1890's, 5% 19th century. Glass - very late 19th century.
	L 2	C.1850 - early 20th century
	L 3	Ceramic - c.1820 to late 19th century. Glass - mid 19th century to present. Nail - 19th century
	L 4	Undiagnotic
Test Cut 8	L 3	Ceramics B1Dp-2:493 mid 19th century. Rest of ceramics and glass late 19th century to present. Rest of artifacts are undiagnotic.

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
Test Cut 9	L 1	Ceramics - all post c.1840. Nails and other metal - undiagnotic, however, the nails are most likely cut type from c.1815 to c.1890. Pipe stem - bore date late 18th century (unstable) Bead - possible 19th century. Glass - 19th century
	L 2	Ceramics - early to mid 19th century; none before c.1830. Glass - most pieces early to mid 19th century; five pieces 20th century.
	L 3	Ceramics - early to mid 19th century; none before c.1830 and no 20th century ceramics present. Glass - mostly very late 19th century, with early 20th century. Nails - cut nails c.1815 to c.1890. Other - undiagnotic
	L 4	Ceramics - generally mid to late 19th century; one sherd pre c.1830; one sherd definitely 20th century. Unglazed red earthenware probably 20th century. Glass - bottles mid to late 19th century. Window mostly 20th century. Button - c. 1860 Nails - most appear to be cut nails c.1815 - c.1890. A few may be post 1890. Very corroded.

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
Test Cut 9 (con't)	L 5	Ceramics - the bulk, approximately 75% date from early to mid 19th century, with none predating c.1820. Approximately 20% very late 19th to early 20th century. 5% unglazed red earthenware is virtually undatable, probably from late 19th century to present. Glass - window glass mostly late 19th with some 20th century. Bottle - some medicinal type bottles from mid 19th century. Small representation of beverage bottles from late 19th century, and one beverage bottle B1Dp-2:1573 that dates c.1840-1860. Pipe - late 18th century (unstable). Nails - approximately 90% are cut nails c.1815 - 1890; approximately 8% are undiagnotic due to corrosion and fragmentation; approximately 2% are wrought predating c.1815. Other - undiagnotic and/or not applicable.
	L 6	Ceramics - early to mid 19th century, none predating c.1830. Glass - window late 19th century. Bottles (medicinal and beverage) mid to late 19th century. Nails - approximately 55% are cut nails c.1815 - 1890. The rest are wrought rose head type dating to c.1815. Other - undiagnostic and/or not applicable.

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
Test Cut 10	L 2	Ceramics - early 19th century Pearlware; rest of ceramics are late 19th century. Glass - late 19th to early 20th century Nails - four nails are wrought and predate c1815; one nail is cut c.1815 to 1890; one nail is post c.1890; and one is undiagnostic.
	L 3	Ceramics - early 19th century Pearlware; mid 19th century porcelain. Glass - window early 20th century. Marble - ? One piece of early 19th century toleware. Nails - majority appears to be cut nails c.1815 - 1890; however, there are some possible wrought nails predating c.1815.
	L 4	Ceramics - post c.1830. Glass - late 19th century.
	L 5	Ceramic - late 19th century ? Glass - window late 18th - early 19th century. Beverage bottle mid 19th century. Nails - 19th century.
	L 6	Nails - 19th century. Wooden finial/knob - 19th century.
	L 7	Ceramic - undiagnotic. Nail - wrought to c.1815.
	L 8	Nails - all wrought - to c.1815.
	L 9	Nails - 50% wrought to c.1815; 50% cut c.1815 - 1890. Glass - undiagnostic.

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
Test Cut 10 (con't)	L 10	Nails - 35% wrought to c.1815; 43% cut c.1815 - 1890; 22% wire c.1890 to present. Glass - late 19th to early 20th century. Ceramics - late 19th century. Bottles - one 20th century; one c.1860 to c.1900.
Test Cut 10A		Ceramics - mid 19th century c.1840. Nails - 41% wrought to c.1815; 18% cut c.1815 - 1890; 41% wire c.1890 to present. Glass - 20th century.
Trench A		Most pieces very late 19th century to present. Very small representation of ceramics which could possibly date to mid 19th century.
Trench B		Very late 19th century to present.
Trench D		Most pieces 20th century. Very small percentage dating late 19th century.
Trench E		Very late 19th century to early 20th century.
Trench F		Most mid 19th century; some pieces very late 19th century.
1983		
UNIT 1		A few pieces very late 19th century; most however are 20th century.
UNIT 2		20th century

B1Dp2

DESIGNATION	DATE RANGE
UNIT 3	Very late 19th to early 20th century.
UNIT 4	Late 19th to 20 century.
UNIT 5	Late 19th to 20th century.
UNIT 6	Possibly late 19th century too small a sample for positive identification.
UNIT 7	Post dating c.1885; with the possible exception of a few ceramic sherds which may date slightly earlier.
UNIT 8	Some ceramic sherds may date as early as c.1820, however, rest of artifacts date to the later 19th century.
UNIT 10	Two ceramic sherds possibly date as early as c.1820. Rest of artifacts date from mid 19th century to present.
UNIT 11	Virtually undiagnostic, probably all cut nails c.1815 - 1890.
UNIT 12	Most mid 19th century, with a few 20th century pieces. No pieces predate c.1850.
UNIT 13	A few ceramic sherds could date as early as c.1830, most however appear to be later in the century. Some 20th century glass and ceramics.

DESIGNATION	DATE RANGE
FEATURE 82-9	Mid to late 19th century.
82-12	19th century.
82-13	Undiagnostic.
82-14	Undiagnostic.
82-15	Mostly post 1890. Some ceramics may date slightly earlier.
82-16	Undiagnostic.
82-17	Post c.1890.
82-24	20th century.
82-33	Mostly 20th century, some possible late 19th century.
82-34	Late 19th to early 20th century. Nothing pre c.1870.
82-36	Nails post c.1890; ceramics late 19th century.
82-38	Some very late 19th century; mostly 20th century.
82-39	20th century.
82-40	Mostly 20th century.

DESIGNATION		DATE RANGE
FEATURE 83-5A		Nails are very corroded and virtually undiagnostic, however they are either of the wrought or cut variety and certainly do not post date c.1880.
	83-6	Wire nails post c.1890. Brick fragments undiagnostic.
	83-8	Pipe stem - c.1750 - 1800 (unstable)
	83-9	Undiagnostic.
	83-11	Nails - very corroded and fragmented and so are virtually undiagnostic; the square shanks indicate that they are either cut or wrought and therefore predate c.1880.
	83-13	Nails - cut or wrought - not post dating c.1885. (See notes on feature 5A, 11).
	83-14	Nails - cut or wrought, most likely cut c.1815 - 1885. (See notes on feature 5A, 11).
	83-15	Nails - cut or wrought, most likely cut c.1815 - 1885. (See notes on features 5A, 11)
	83-25	Very small sample - possibly early to mid 19th century.
	83-27	----
	83-30	----
	83-23	Mostly very late 19th century; some 20th century.

B1Dp2

DESIGNATION	DATE RANGE
FEATURE 83-34A	Probably 20th century.
83-38	Mid 19th century; very small amount of possible 20th century material.
83-39	U12 L 4 20th century. U12 L 5 Very late 19th century and early 20th century.
83-45	U13 - Nails - virtually undiagnostic due to corrosion and fragmentation. Wrought or cut type not dating later than c.1885. Ceramics - early (c.1820) to mid 19th century. No very late 19th or 20th century ceramics present. Glass - late 19th century. Pipe - c.1850.

APPENDIX 3
OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE - OUTBUILDINGS

Barns and Stables - other accounts say Barn

Coach house/Carriage house

Harness building

Circular sheds

Poultry house

Ice house - other accounts say Ice Houses.

Smoke house

Root house x one old, one new, don't know if on same site.

Necessary

Well house

Wood shed

Coal house

Cow stable

Fowl house

Summer House, 1843

Laundry - Wash House

Milk House

Guard House

FIGURES FOR STE-ANNE'S POINT RECONNAISSANCE

FIGURE 1: B1Dp2 SITE LOCATON MAP

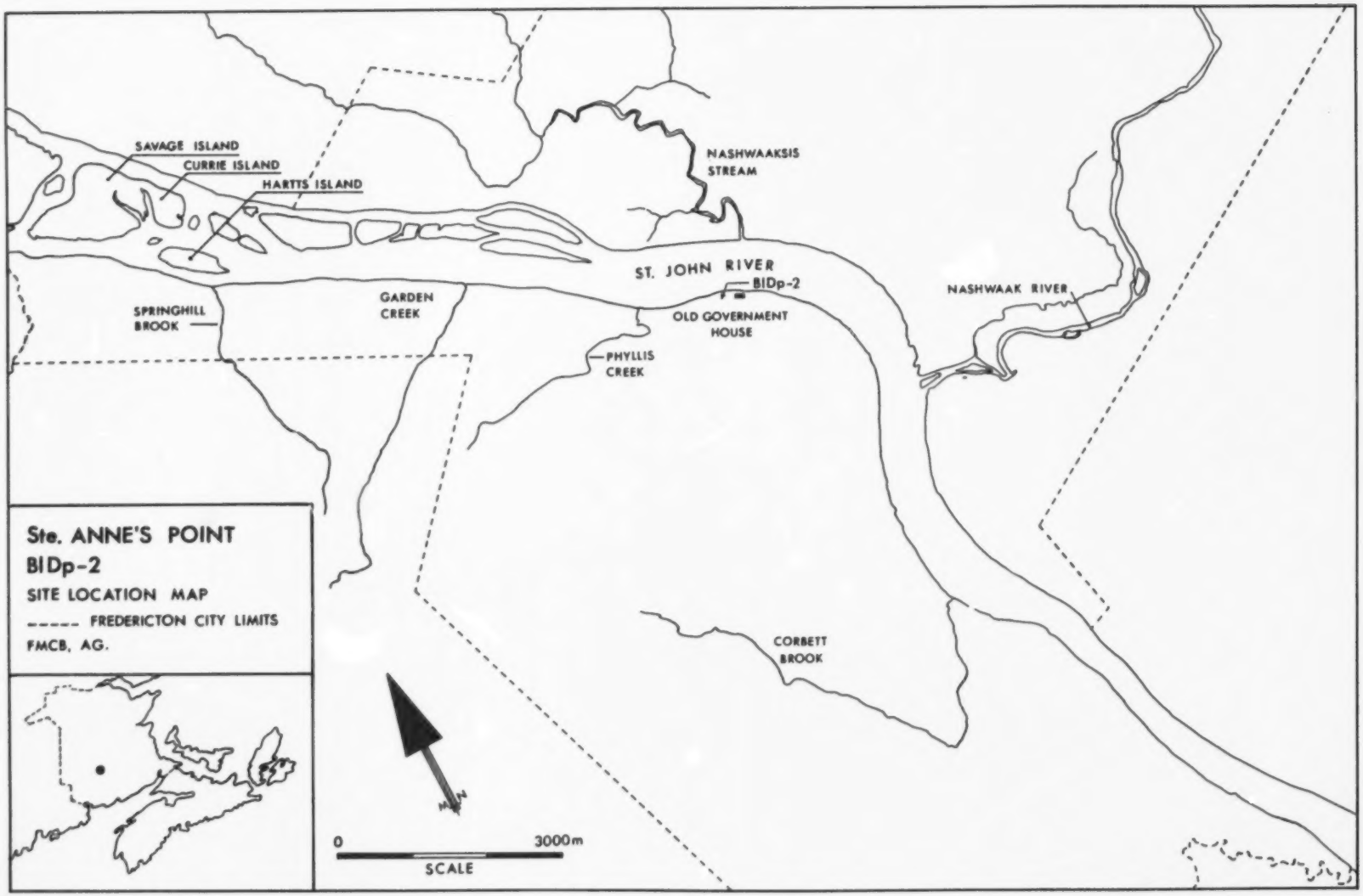

SAVAGE ISLAND
CURRIE ISLAND
HARTTS ISLAND
NASHWAAKSIS STREAM
ST. JOHN RIVER
BlDp-2
NASHWAAK RIVER
SPRINGHILL BROOK
GARDEN CREEK
OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE
PHYLLIS CREEK
CORBETT BROOK
Ste. ANNE'S POINT
BlDp-2
SITE LOCATION MAP
----- FREDERICTON CITY LIMITS
FMCB, AG.
0
3000m
SCALE

FIGURE 2: 1945 Aerial Photograph of Ste-Anne's Point (Enlargement)

FIGURE 3: Map of Wintemberg's 1933 Excavations
(copy of Jamer 1933)

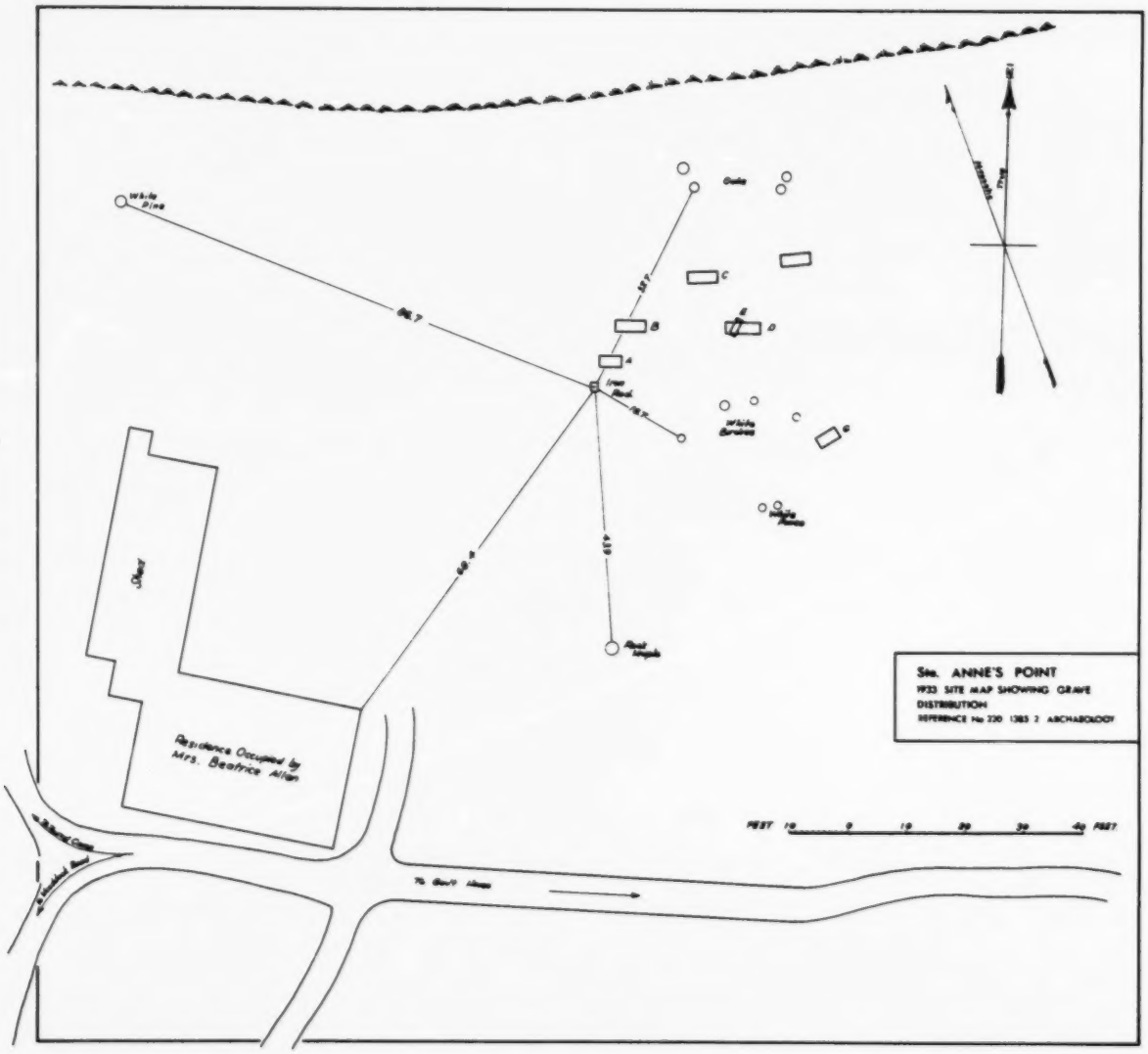

Site ANNE'S POINT
1933 SITE MAP SHOWING GRAVE DISTRIBUTION
REFERENCE No 220 1983 2 ARCHAEOLOGY
Residence Occupied by Mrs. Beatrice Allen
FEET 10 0 10 20 30 40 FEET

FIGURE 4: Ste. Anne's Point Site Map

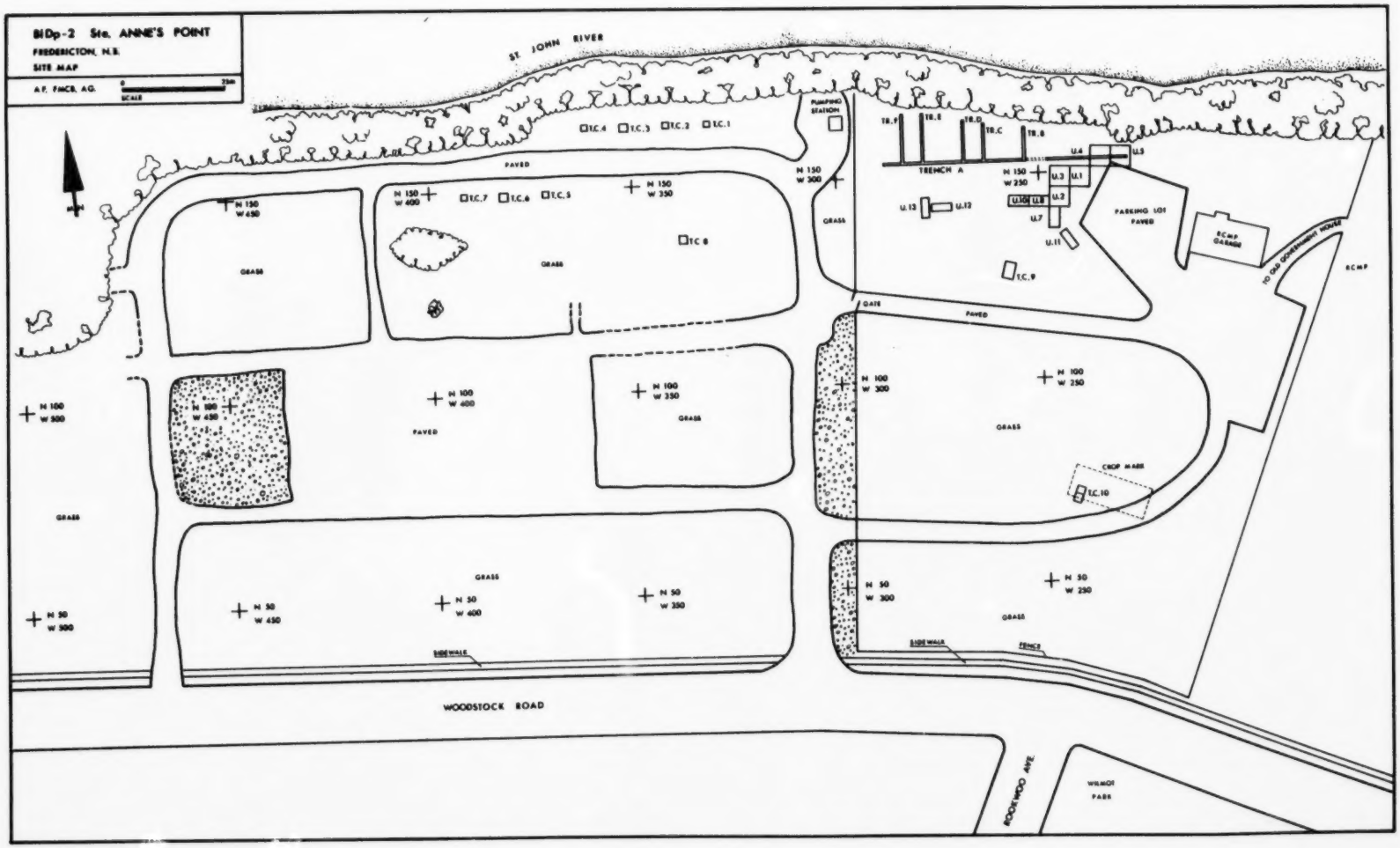

BlDp-2 Ste. ANNE'S POINT
FREDERICTON, N.B.
SITE MAP
A.F. FINCH, A.G.
SCALE
ST. JOHN RIVER
PUMPING STATION
T.C.4
T.C.3
T.C.2
T.C.1
PAVED
TRENCH A
T.R.F
T.R.E
T.R.D
T.R.C
T.R.B
U.4
U.5
U.3
U.1
U.2
U.6
U.8
U.7
U.11
U.12
U.13
N 150 W 300
N 150 W 250
N 150 W 400
N 150 W 350
N 150 W 450
T.C.7
T.C.6
T.C.5
T.C.8
T.C.9
GRASS
PARKING LOT PAVED
R.C.M.P. GARAGE
TO OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE
R.C.M.P.
GATE
PAVED
N 100 W 500
N 100 W 450
N 100 W 400
N 100 W 350
N 100 W 300
N 100 W 250
CROP MARK
T.C.10
N 50 W 500
N 50 W 450
N 50 W 400
N 50 W 350
N 50 W 300
N 50 W 250
SIDEWALK
FENCE
WOODSTOCK ROAD
ROCKWOOD AVE.
WILMOT PARK

FIGURE 5: Disturbance of Features Within Cemetery

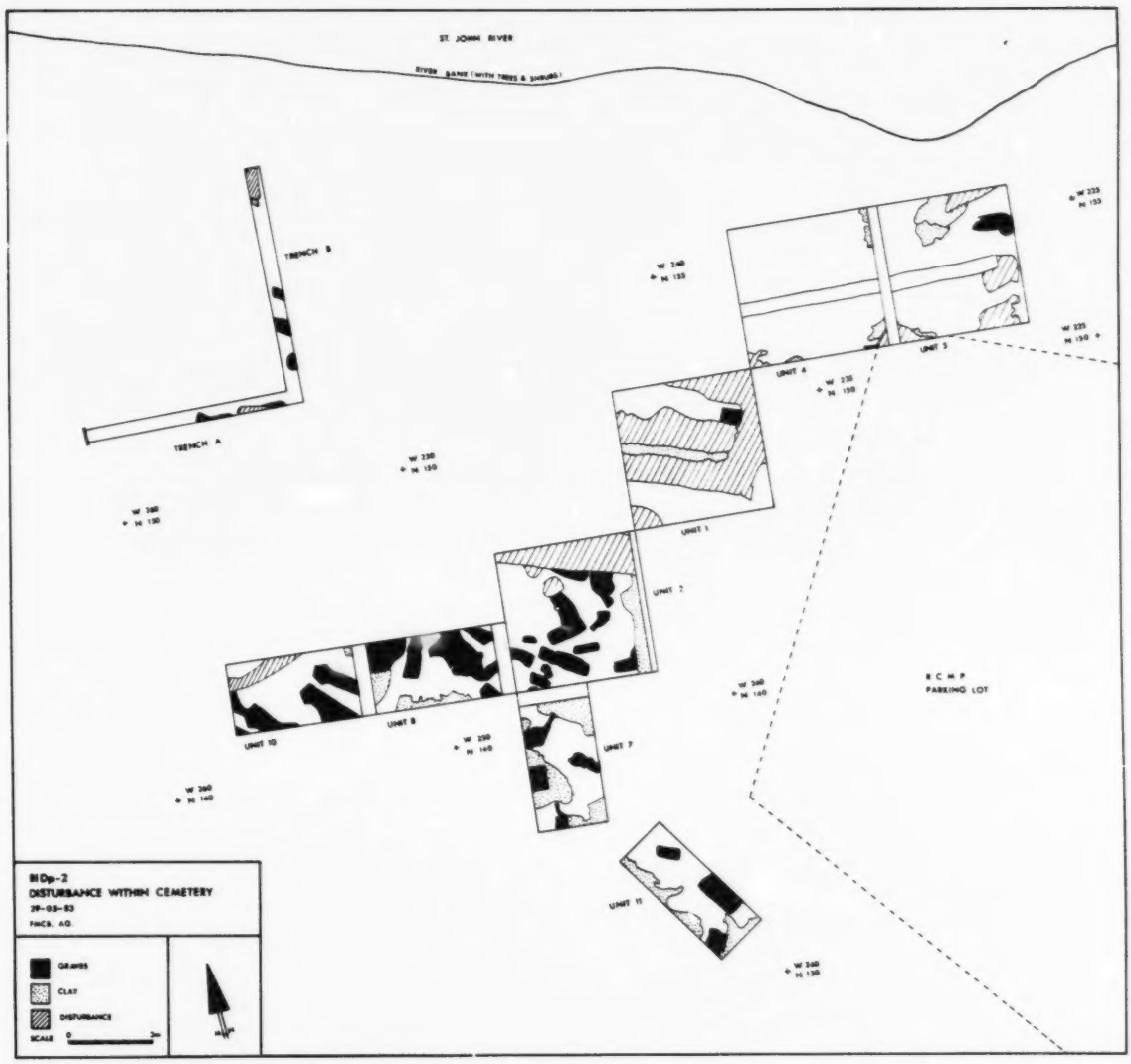

ST. JOHN RIVER
RIVER BANK (WITH TREES & SHRUBS)
TRENCH B
TRENCH A
W 240
N 155
W 225
N 155
W 235
N 130
UNIT 4
UNIT 5
W 230
N 150
W 230
N 150
W 240
N 130
UNIT 1
UNIT 2
R C M P
PARKING LOT
W 240
N 140
UNIT 10
UNIT 8
W 230
N 140
UNIT 7
W 240
N 140
UNIT 11
W 240
N 130
BlDp-2
DISTURBANCE WITHIN CEMETERY
29-05-83
FMCB, AG
Graves
CLAY
DISTURBANCE
SCALE
0
1m

FIGURE 6: Grave Distribution

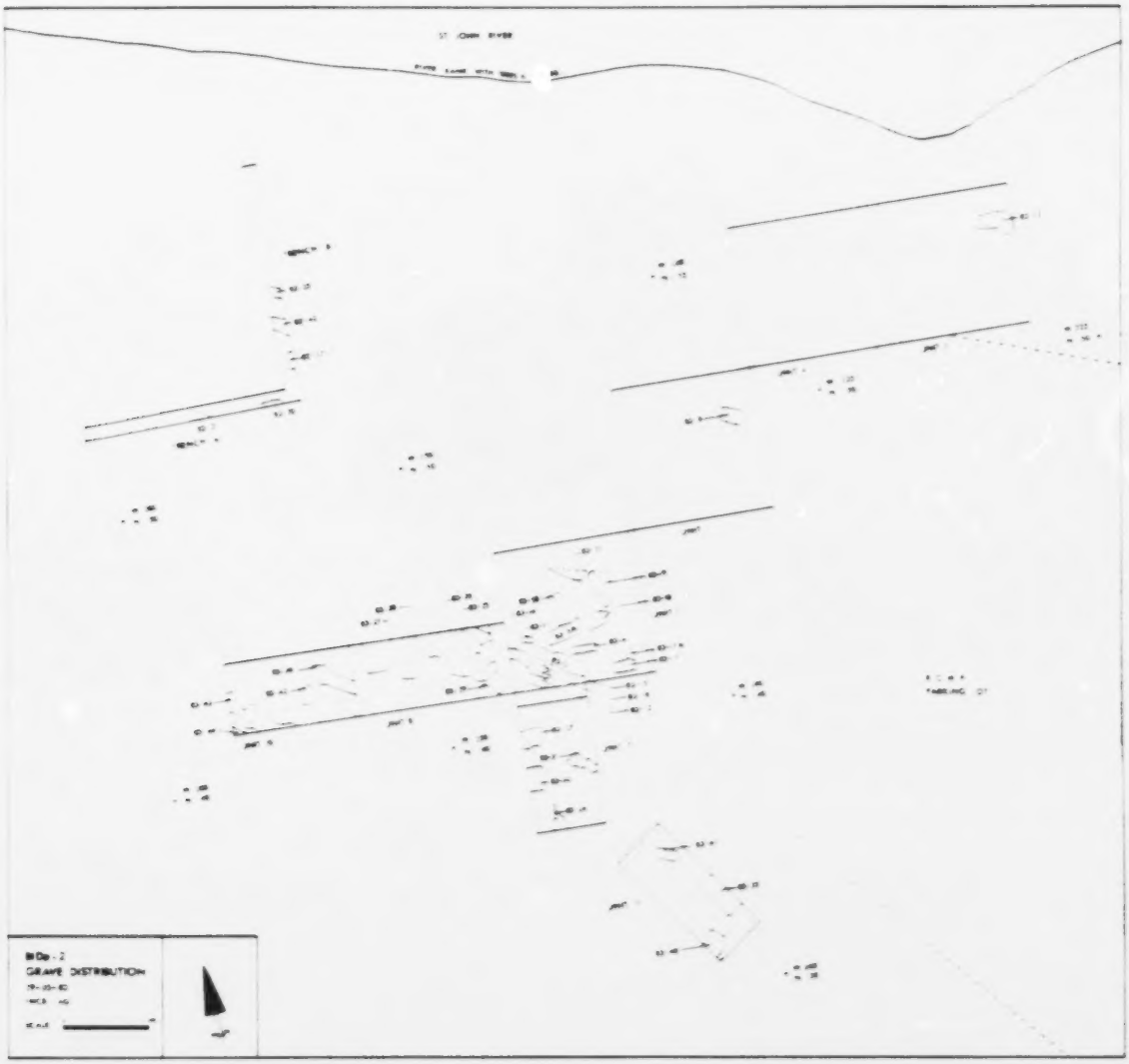

GRAVE DISTRIBUTION

FIGURE 7: Profile of Trench A

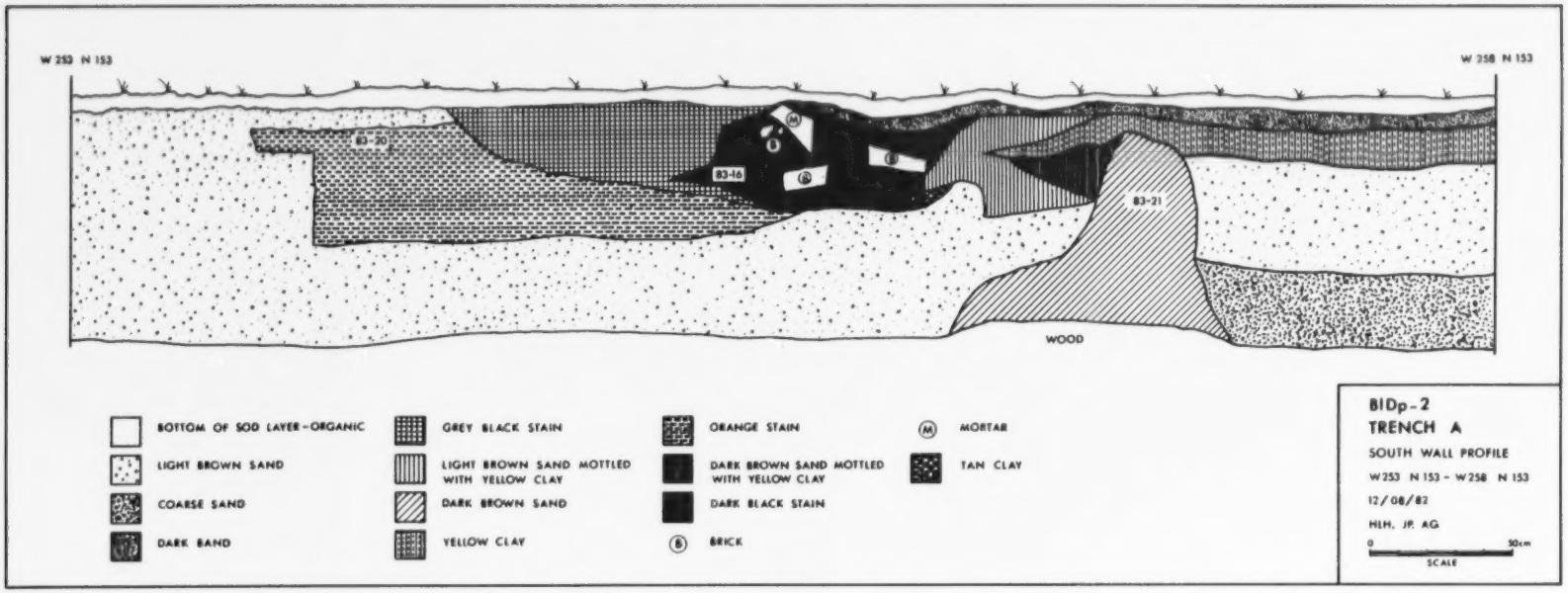

W 253 N 153
W 258 N 153
83-20
83-16
83-21
WOOD
BOTTOM OF SOD LAYER-ORGANIC
LIGHT BROWN SAND
COARSE SAND
DARK BAND
GREY BLACK STAIN
LIGHT BROWN SAND MOTTLED WITH YELLOW CLAY
DARK BROWN SAND
YELLOW CLAY
ORANGE STAIN
DARK BROWN SAND MOTTLED WITH YELLOW CLAY
DARK BLACK STAIN
BRICK
MORTAR
TAN CLAY
81Dp-2
TRENCH A
SOUTH WALL PROFILE
W253 N 153 - W258 N 153
12/08/82
HLH, JP, AG
0
50cm
SCALE

FIGURE 8: Plan of Unit 2

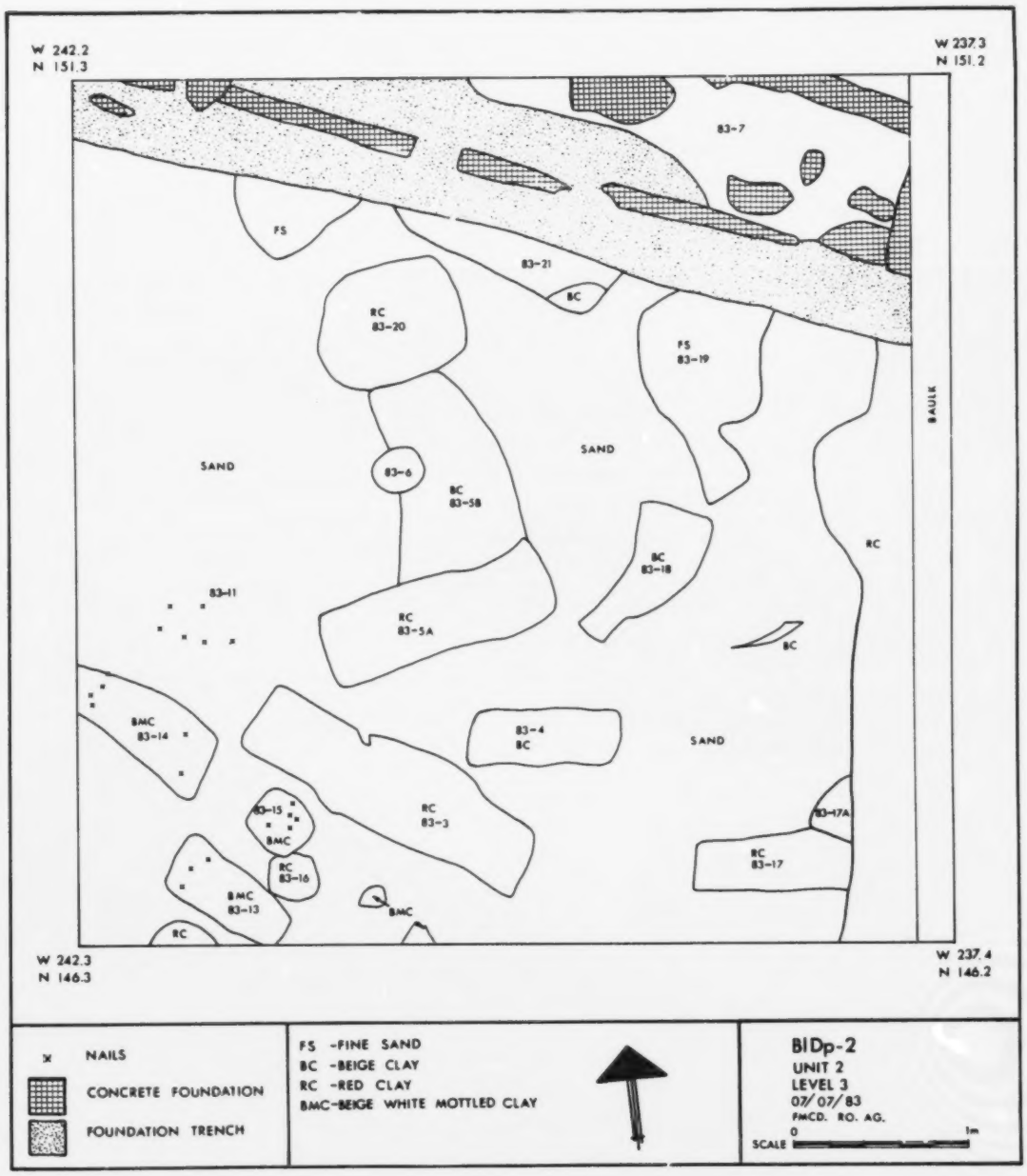

W 242.2
N 151.3
W 237.3
N 151.2
83-7
FS
83-21
BC
RC
83-20
FS
83-19
BAULK
SAND
83-6
BC
83-5B
SAND
BC
83-18
RC
83-11
RC
83-5A
BC
BMC
83-14
83-4
BC
SAND
83-15
BMC
RC
83-3
83-17A
RC
83-16
RC
83-17
BMC
83-13
BMC
RC
W 242.3
N 146.3
W 237.4
N 146.2
x NAILS
CONCRETE FOUNDATION
FOUNDATION TRENCH
FS -FINE SAND
BC -BEIGE CLAY
RC -RED CLAY
BMC-BEIGE WHITE MOTTLED CLAY
BIDp-2
UNIT 2
LEVEL 3
07/07/83
FMCD. RO. AG.
SCALE
0
1m

FIGURE 9: Plan of Unit 1

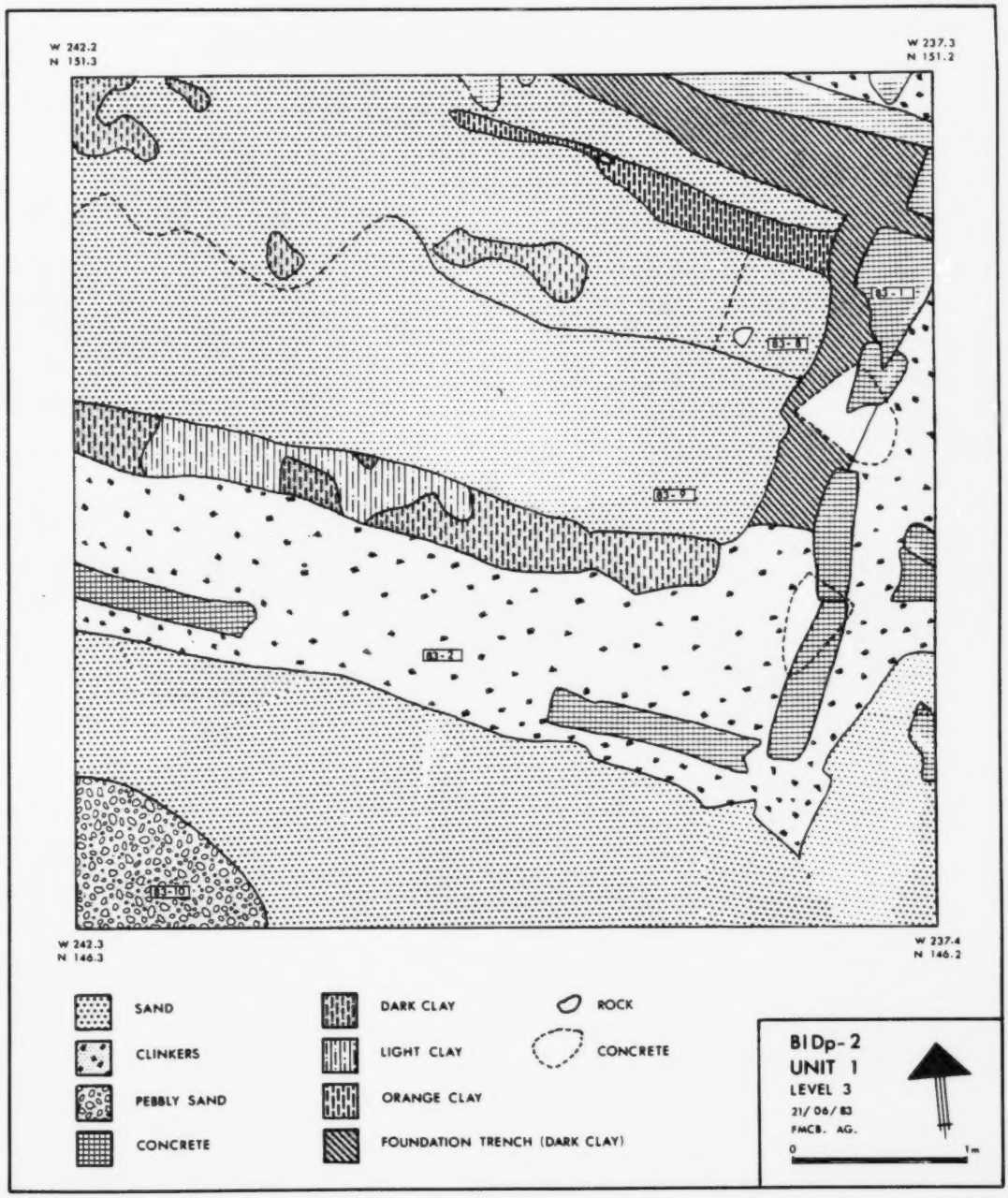

W 242.2
N 151.3
W 237.3
N 151.2
W 242.3
N 146.3
W 237.4
N 146.2
SAND
CLINKERS
PEBBLY SAND
CONCRETE
DARK CLAY
LIGHT CLAY
ORANGE CLAY
FOUNDATION TRENCH (DARK CLAY)
ROCK
CONCRETE
B1Dp-2
UNIT 1
LEVEL 3
21/06/83
FMCB. AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 10: Plan of Unit 5

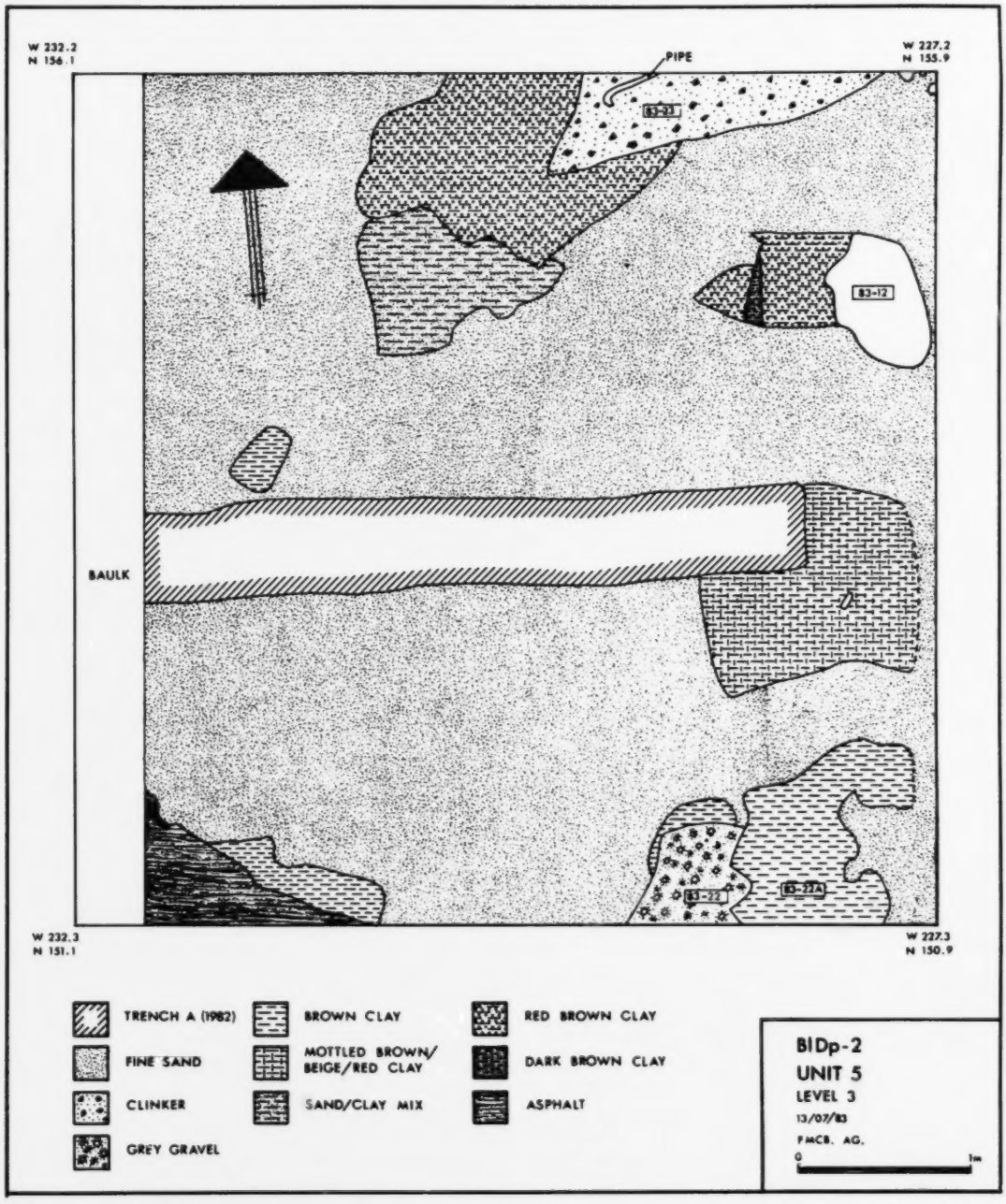

W 232.2
N 156.1
PIPE
W 227.2
N 155.9
83-23
83-12
BAULK
83-22
83-27A
W 232.3
N 151.1
W 227.3
N 150.9
TRENCH A (1982)
FINE SAND
CLINKER
GREY GRAVEL
BROWN CLAY
MOTTLED BROWN/ BEIGE/RED CLAY
SAND/CLAY MIX
RED BROWN CLAY
DARK BROWN CLAY
ASPHALT
BIDp-2
UNIT 5
LEVEL 3
13/07/83
FMCB, AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 11: Plan of Unit 7

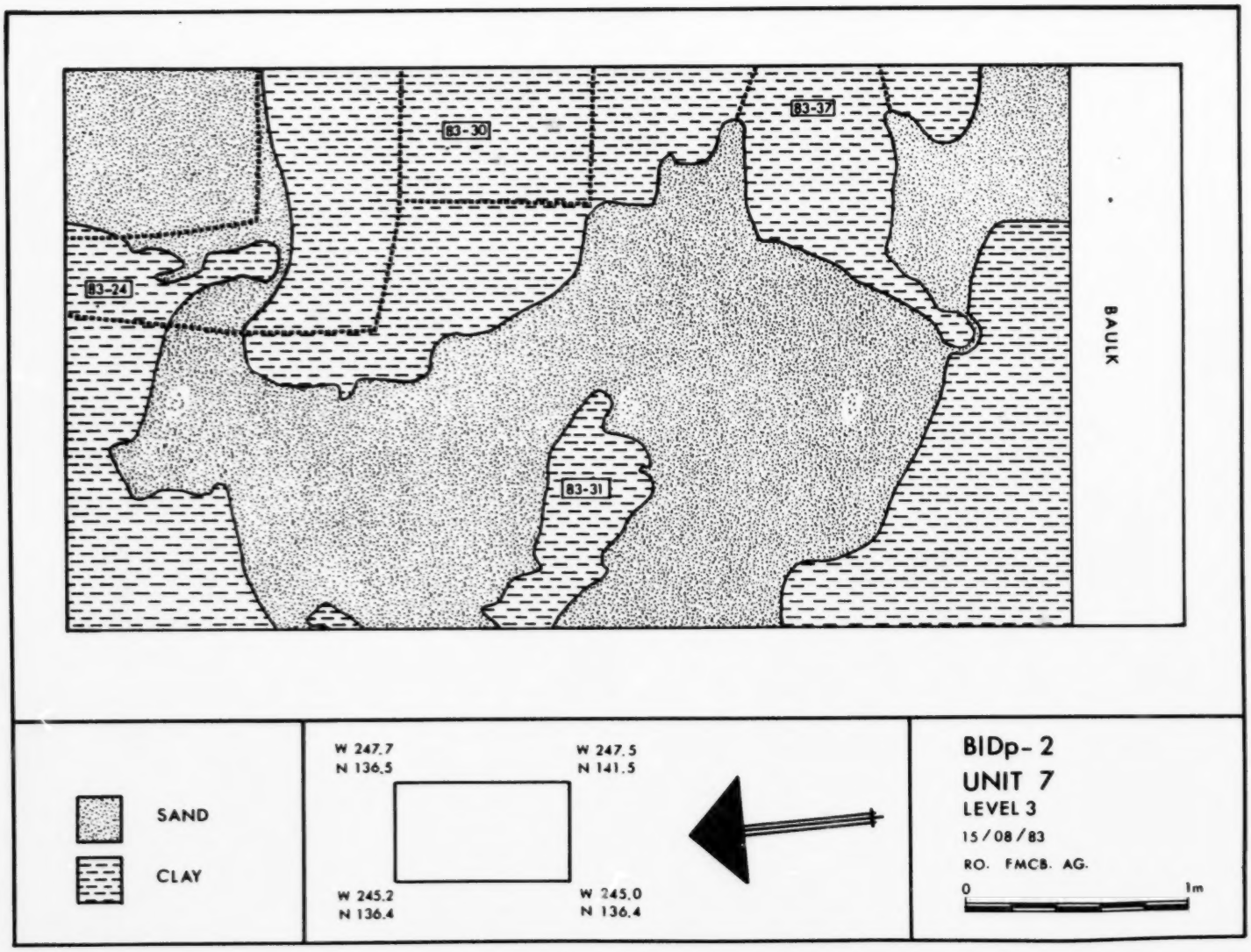

83-30
83-37
83-24
83-31
BAULK
SAND
CLAY
W 247.7
N 136.5
W 247.5
N 141.5
W 245.2
N 136.4
W 245.0
N 136.4
BIDp-2
UNIT 7
LEVEL 3
15/08/83
RO. FMCB. AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 12: Plan of Unit 8

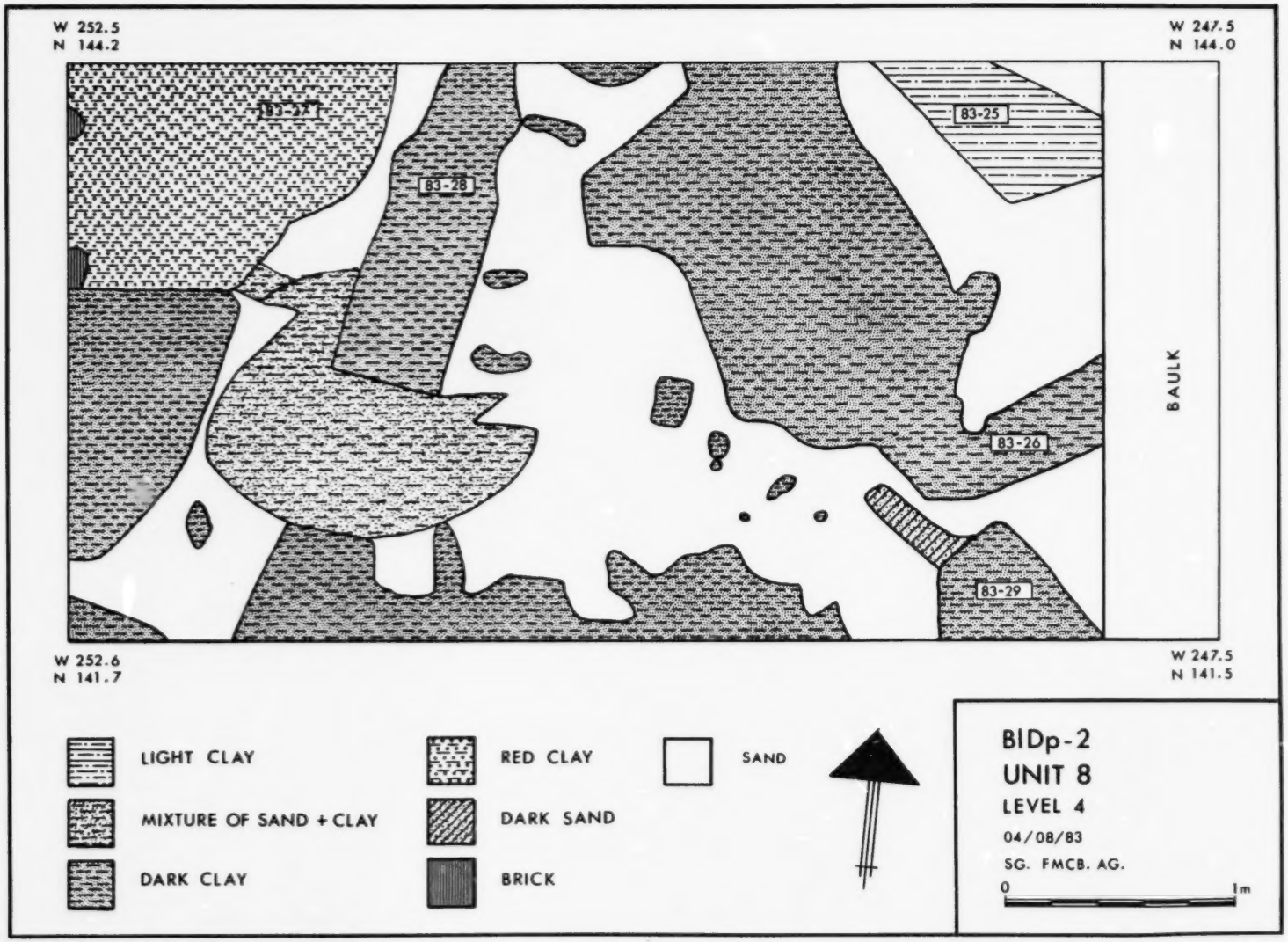

W 252.5
N 144.2
W 247.5
N 144.0
83-27
83-28
83-25
83-26
83-29
BAULK
W 252.6
N 141.7
W 247.5
N 141.5
LIGHT CLAY
MIXTURE OF SAND + CLAY
DARK CLAY
RED CLAY
DARK SAND
BRICK
SAND
BIDp-2
UNIT 8
LEVEL 4
04/08/83
SG. FMCB. AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 13: Plan of Unit 10

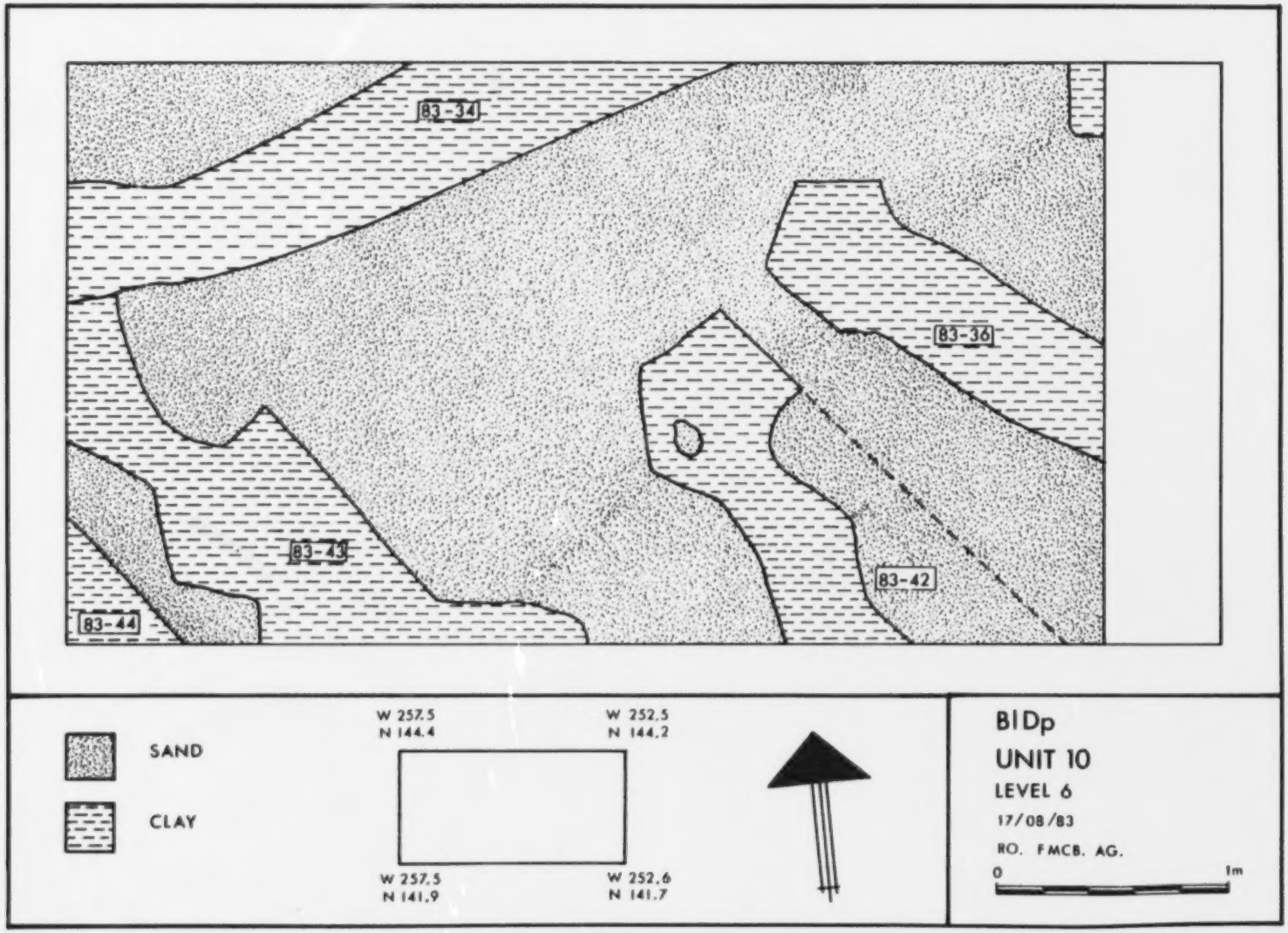

83-34
83-36
83-43
83-42
83-44
SAND
CLAY
W 257.5
N 144.4
W 252.5
N 144.2
W 257.5
N 141.9
W 252.6
N 141.7
B1Dp
UNIT 10
LEVEL 6
17/08/83
RO. FMCB. AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 14: Plan of Unit 11

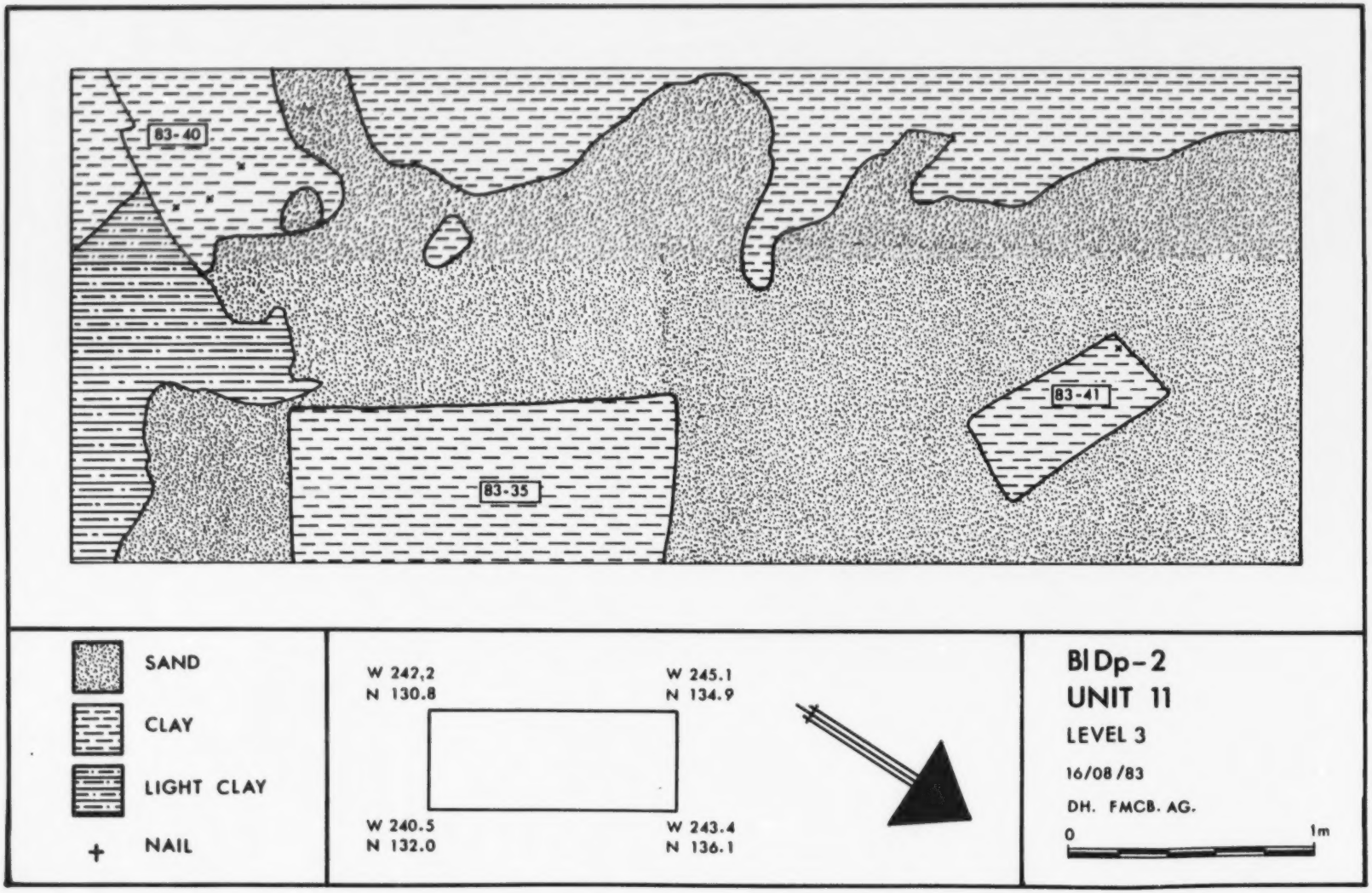

83-40
83-41
83-35
SAND
CLAY
LIGHT CLAY
NAIL
W 242.2
N 130.8
W 245.1
N 134.9
W 240.5
N 132.0
W 243.4
N 136.1
BIDp-2
UNIT 11
LEVEL 3
16/08/83
DH. FMCB. AG.
0
1m

FIGURE 15: 1976 Aerial Photograph of Ste. Anne's Point (enlargement)

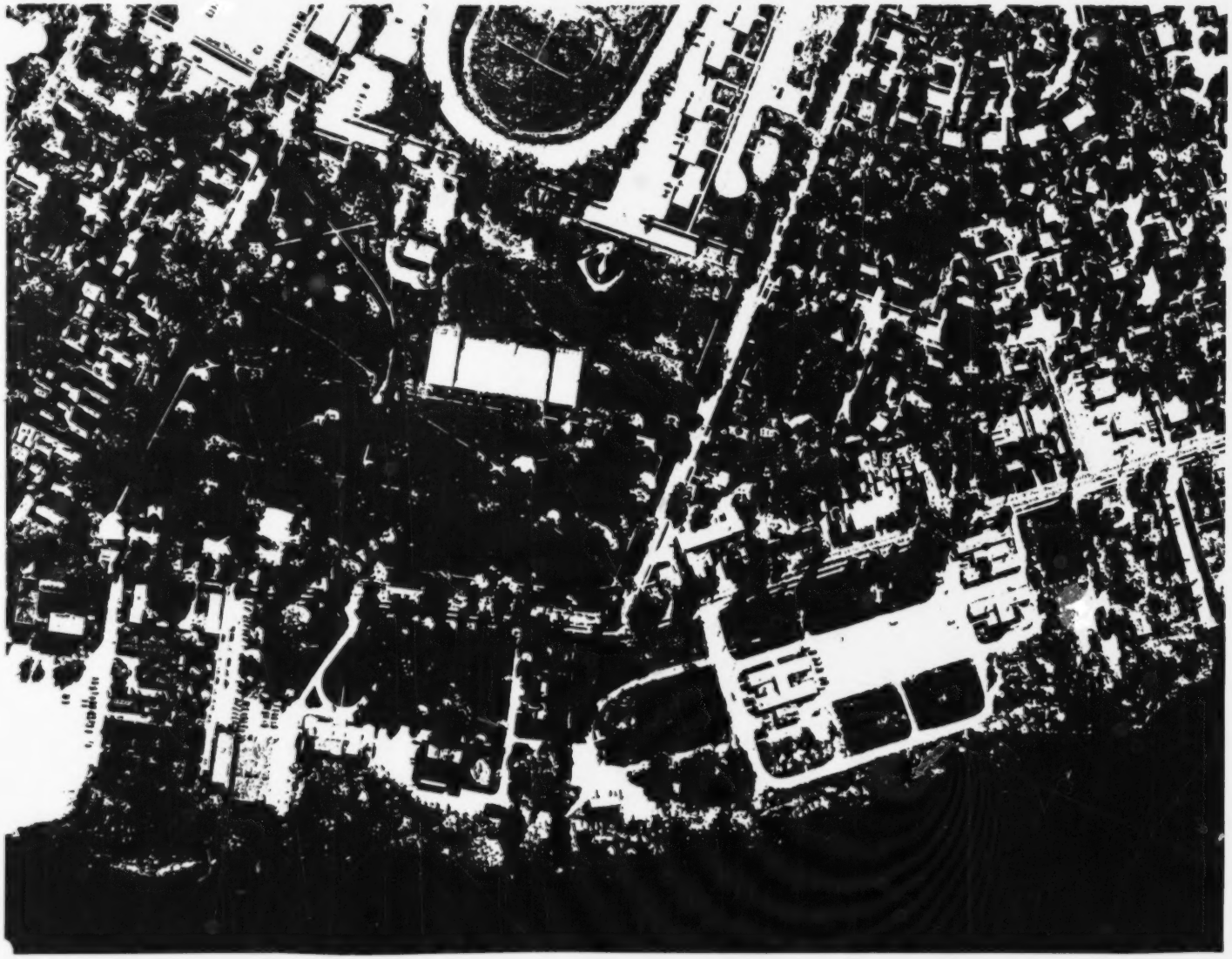


FIGURE 16: Profile of Test Cut 10 & 10A - Feature 82-8

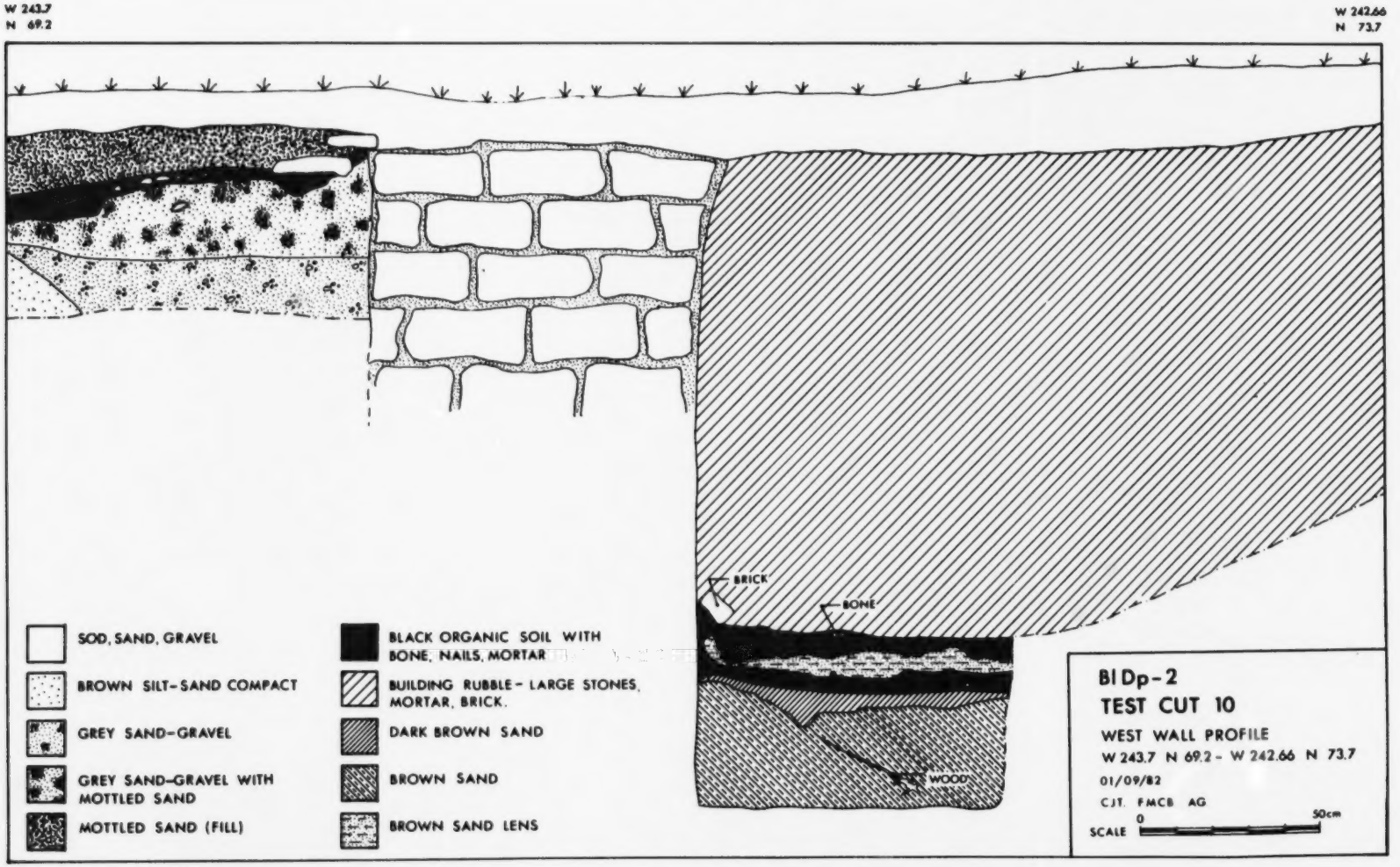
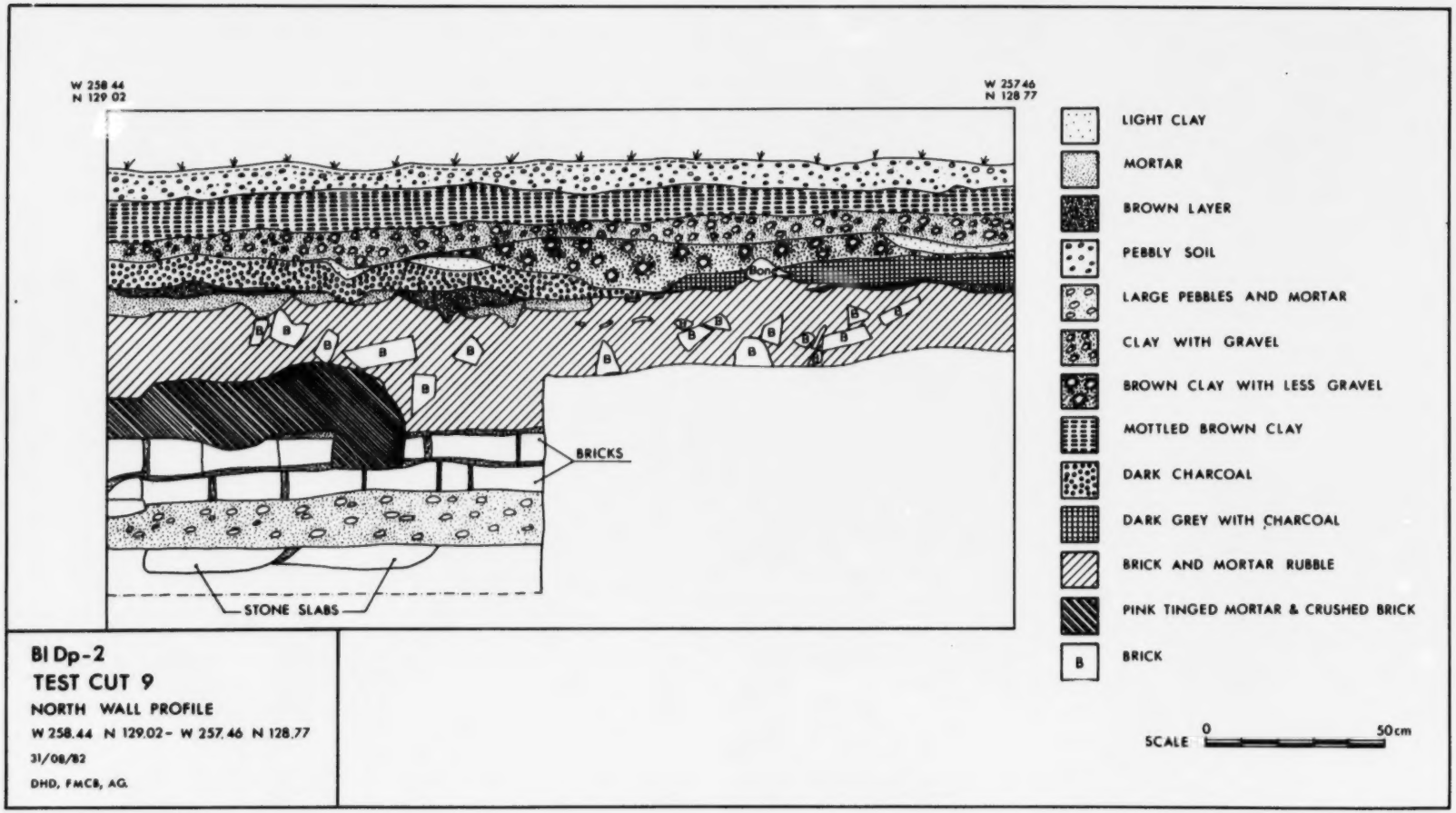

W 243.7
N 69.2
W 242.66
N 73.7
BRICK
BONE
WOOD
SOD, SAND, GRAVEL
BROWN SILT-SAND COMPACT
GREY SAND-GRAVEL
GREY SAND-GRAVEL WITH MOTTLED SAND
MOTTLED SAND (FILL)
BLACK ORGANIC SOIL WITH BONE, NAILS, MORTAR
BUILDING RUBBLE - LARGE STONES, MORTAR, BRICK.
DARK BROWN SAND
BROWN SAND
BROWN SAND LENS
BlDp-2
TEST CUT 10
WEST WALL PROFILE
W 243.7 N 69.2 - W 242.66 N 73.7
01/09/82
CJT. FMCB AG
SCALE
0
50cm

FIGURE 17: Profile of Test Cut 9 - Feature 82-9

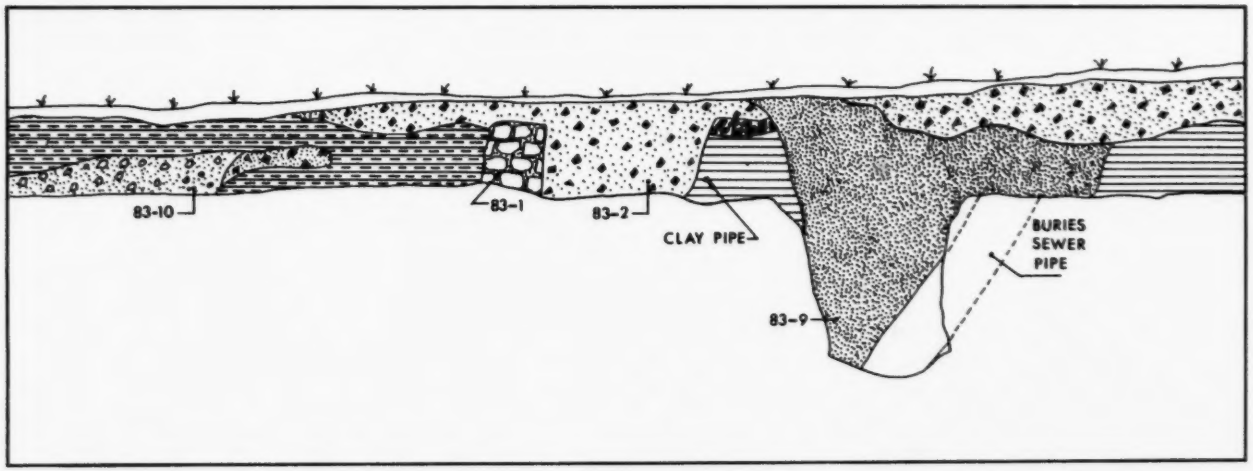


BI Dp-2
TEST CUT 9
NORTH WALL PROFILE
W 258.44 N 129.02 - W 257.46 N 128.77
31/08/82
DHD, FMCB, AG.

FIGURE 18: West Profile of Unit 1

W 242.3
N 146.3

W 242.2
N 151.3



SOD
SAND
GRAVEL
CONCRETE WALL
CLINKER
CHARCOAL
SILT/CLAY
SILT

BlDp-2

UNIT #1

WEST WALL PROFILE

W 242.3 N 146.3 - W 242.2 N 151.3

28/08/83

PA. FMCB. AG.

SCALE 0 1m

FIGURE 19: Profile of Unit 5

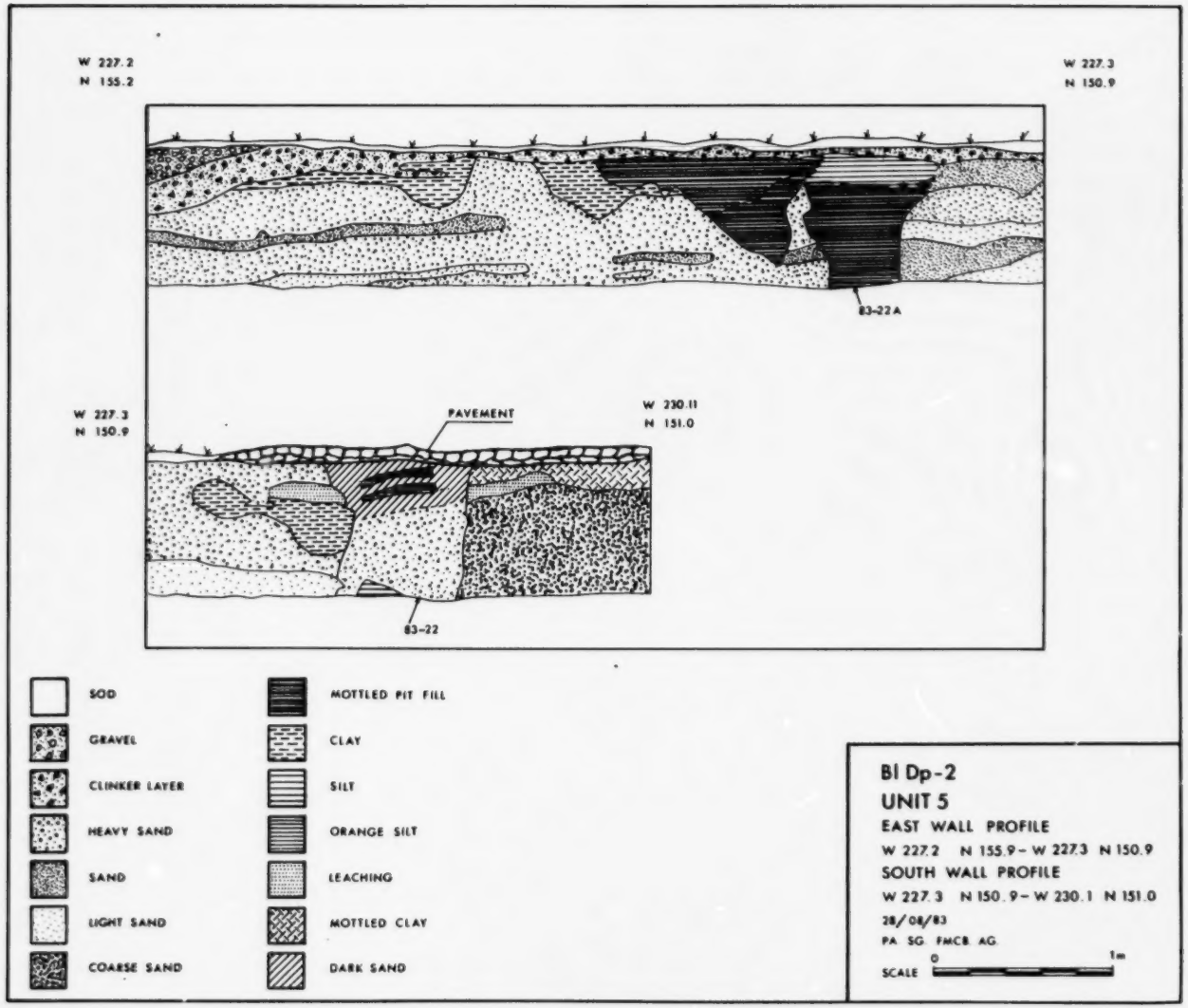
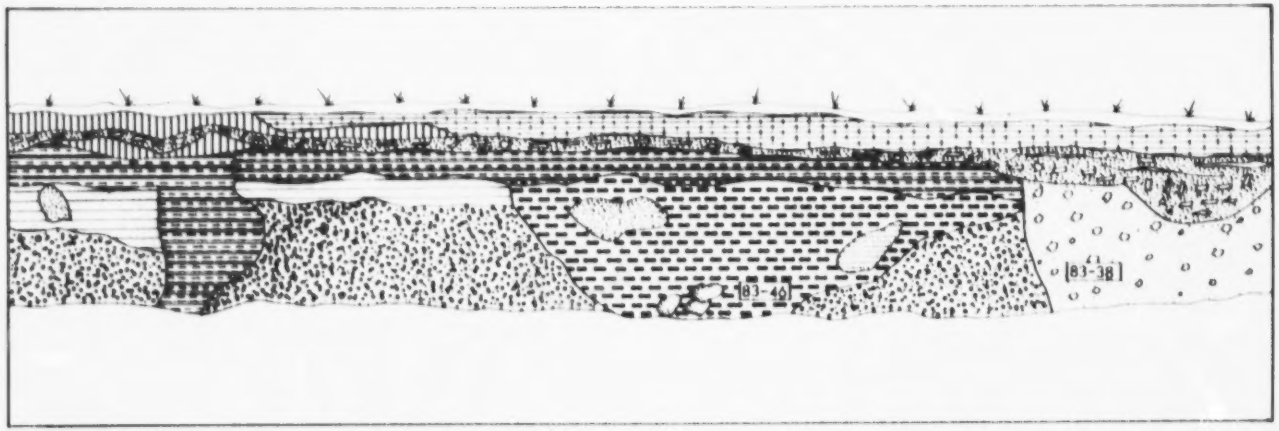

W 227.2
N 155.2
W 227.3
N 150.9
83-22A
W 227.3
N 150.9
PAVEMENT
W 230.11
N 151.0
83-22
SOD
GRAVEL
CLINKER LAYER
HEAVY SAND
SAND
LIGHT SAND
COARSE SAND
MOTTLED PIT FILL
CLAY
SILT
ORANGE SILT
LEACHING
MOTTLED CLAY
DARK SAND
BI Dp-2
UNIT 5
EAST WALL PROFILE
W 227.2 N 155.9 - W 227.3 N 150.9
SOUTH WALL PROFILE
W 227.3 N 150.9 - W 230.1 N 151.0
28/08/83
PA SG FMCB AG
SCALE
0
1m

FIGURE 20: Profile of Unit 12

W 271.5
N 141.3

W 276.6
N 141.2



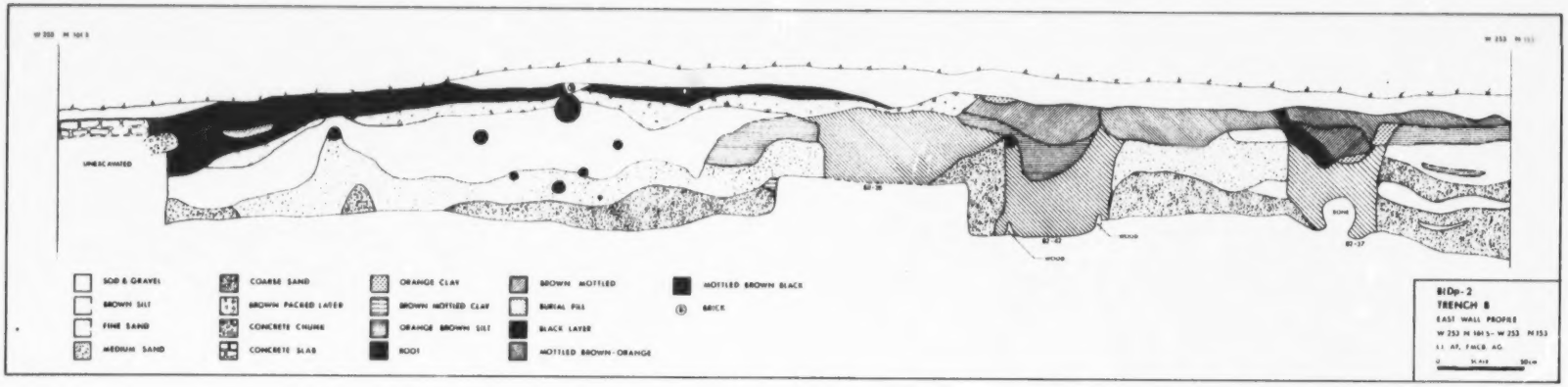
SOD
SAND
LEACHING
COARSE SAND
GREY RUBBLE
GRAVEL

LIGHT SILT
PLOW SILT
GREY ASH SILT
YELLOW SOIL
ORANGE CLAY
COBBLES

BlDp-2
UNIT 12
SOUTH WALL PROFILE
W 271.5 N 141.3 – W 276.6 N 141.2
31/08/83
PA AE EMCB AG

SCALE 0 1m

FIGURE 21: Profile of Trench B


SOD & GRAVEL
BROWN SILT
FINE SAND
MEDIUM SAND
COARSE SAND
BROWN PACKED LAYER
CONCRETE CHUNK
CONCRETE SLAB
ORANGE CLAY
BROWN MOTTLED CLAY
ORANGE BROWN SILT
ROOT
BROWN MOTTLED
BURIAL FILL
BLACK LAYER
MOTTLED BROWN-ORANGE
MOTTLED BROWN BLACK
BRICK
BiDp-2
TRENCH 8
EAST WALL PROFILE
W 252 N 101 5- W 253 N 153
S.I. AP, FMCB AG

REFERENCES CITED

Allen, Patricia M.
1977 Report of Excavation at Savoie House Complex Nequac, N.B. M.S.on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Allen, Patricia M.
1978 Archaeology of the Gladstone Smith House, BgDs-24 St. Andrews. M.S. on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Anonymous
1948 Revised version of McMullen's Plan Shewing the Provincial Government Property, City of Fredericton, N.B. Map on file, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Bailly, Father Charles
1767-1768 Parish Register for the Mission of Aucpaque. Copy on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton. Original at St. Basile, Madawaska, New Brunswick.

Baird, William T.
1890 Seventy years of New Brunswick Life. St. John, New Brunswick.

Bell, David
1983 The Malecite Claim at Government House. An Historical - Legal Analysis. Prepared for the Department of Justice, Province of New Brunswick, Confidential M.S. on file, Special Heritage Projects.

Bourque, Rodolphe
1971 Social and Architectural Aspects of Acadians in New Brunswick. Research and Development Branch, Historical Resources Administration, Government of New Brunswick.

British Columbia Corps land petition
1784 "Plan Col. Fanning men". British American Corps land petition. Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton. Reference No. R.S. 108. Copy also in Thériault, 1982.

Burt, William H., and Grossenheider, Richard P.
1976 A Field Guide to the Mammals (third edition). Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Centre d'Etude Acadiennes
n.d. Fond Placide Gaudet. Centre d'Etude Acadiennes, Université de Moncton, boîte 2 (copie).

Collection of the New Brunswick Historical Society
1904 Letter from Amherst to Pitt. Published in Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, Saint John, New Brunswick No. 5:174-175.

Collection of the New Brunswick Historical Society
1905 Letter from Captain R. G. Bruce to Lieutenant-Governor Belcher. Published in Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, Saint John, New Brunswick No. 6:297.

Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society
1905 October 31, 1765 Grant for Sunbury township. Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society, No. 6, 1905:304 & 306.

Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society
1905 October 10, 1762 Letter from Captain R. G. Bruce to Lieutenant-Governor Belcher. Annapolis Royal. Published in Collections of the New Brunswick Historical Society. No. 6, The Sun Printing Company, Limited, Saint John.

Cybulski, Jerome S.
1980 Letter to Dr. Christopher J. Turnbull. Dated December 4, 1980. Letter on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Department of Natural Resources Grant #154
1788 Crown Grant to Benjamin Atherton of Lands Surrounding Indian Land at St. Anne's Point, 7 March 1788. Document on file, New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources, Grant Number 154.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S.
1969 Colonial Gravestones and Demography. American Journal of Physical Anthropology. (New Series) 31:321-333.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S., Briggs, L., Cabot, L., and Biese, L. P.
1977 The Clement Site: analysis of skeletal material. Man in the Northeast 13 (Spring): 86-90.

Dethlefsen, Edwin S., and Demyttenaere, Nancy
1977 The Clement Site: features and artifacts. Man in the Northeast 13 (Spring): 90-96.

de Valigny, R. P.
1944 Chroniques des plus anciennes Eglises de l'Acadie Bathurst Pabos et Restigouche Rivière Saint-Jean Memramcook. L'Echo de Saint-François, Montréal.

Faukner, Alaric
1980 Identifyind clay pipes from historic sites in Maine. Maine Archaeological Society Inc. Bulletin 20 (1):17-49.

Fisher, Peter
1825 The First History of New Brunswick. (Re-edited by Non-Entity Press, Woodstock, New Brunswick, 1980).

Fladmark, K. R.
1978 A Guide to Basic Archaeological Field Procedures. Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Publication Number 4.

Glendenning, Burton
n.d. Justification for the Designation of Saint Annes as a Protected Site. M. S. on file, Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Gowan, Robert
1858 Sketch of Fredericton. Published in September 28, 1858 edition of The Head Quarters. Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Grant of Indian Lands at and near St. Anne's Point
1768 1768 Grant of Indian Lands at and near St. Anne's Point. Version 1: To Pierre Thomas and Ambrose St. Aben, in Trust: N.S. Land Grants, Old Book 6, 763, Reel 100, PANS. Version 2: To Pierre Thomas and Ambroise St. Auben, in Trust: N.S. Land Grants, Old Book 9, 54, Reel 102, PANS.
Copies in Bell, 1983:40-41.

G. W. C., Cpl., R. C. E.
1941 Plan District Depot Buildings Fredericton, N.B. Map on File, City of Fredericton Engineer's Office, Plan Number 450.

Hamilton, W. D. and Spray, W. A. (editors)
1976 Source materials relating to the New Brunswick Indian. Fredericton.

Hunt, Karen
1982 Electro-magnetic photo-fields. Paper presented at the A.L.F.A.H.M. Conference, Fredericton.

Indian Treaties and Surrenders
1905 Indian Treaties and Surrenders. Vol. II Ottawa.

Jamer, D. M.
1933 Plan A Showing Location of Indian Burial Ground, Fredericton, N.B. Map on file, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton. Ref. No. 220/1385/2 Archaeology.

Jamer, D. M.
1933 Plan B Locating Excavations Indian Buriel Ground, Fredericton, N.B. Map on file, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton. Ref. No. 220/1385/2 Archaeology.

Knox, John
n.d. Extract from the Journal of John Knox. Cited in Raymond, W. O. 1910 The River Saint John. page 123.

Marr, John
1764 Copy in 1982 Thériault, Fidèle La Pointe Sainte-Anne Dates et Faits. From map on file, Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Maxwell, L. M. B.
1937 The History of Central New Brunwick. The Tribune Press, Sackville, New Brunswick.

Maxwell, L. M.
n.d. The Indian Grave-yard. M. S. on file, York-Sunbury Historical Society, Fredericton, Manuscript Number MC 300 MS 2/81.

McKee, Sara H.
n.d. Government House. Interesting Historical Paper Read by Miss Sara H. McKee. Before the Daughters of the Empire. From Lilian Maxwell's Scrapbook entitled Historic Buildings in New Brunswick especially Fredericton and vicinity. Document on file, Harriet Irving Library Archives, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

McLaughlin, Moira
1983 Osteological Report on Four Graves, St. Anne's Point, Fredericton., M. S. on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

McLaughlin, Moira
In preparation.
As yet untitled Osteological Report.

McMullen, W. E.
1918 Plan Shewing the Provincial Government Property, City of Fredericton, N.B. Map on file, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Minutes of the Executive Council
1768 Extracts from The Minutes of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, 18 July 1768. RG1 Vol. 189:119-122, PANS. (Copy in Bell 1983:37-39).

Morris, Charles
1761 Description of Nova Scotia by Charles Morris. To the Lords of Trade. Papiers Prudent L. Mercure, Correspondence and documents of the Executive Council of New Brunswick 1840-1841:MC. 30, H12, Vol. 1, Mic. F. 1672. Cited in Thériault 1982.

Morris, Charles
1765 Map of the River St. John in the Province of Nova Scotia Exhibiting the Grants to Officers & c 1765 with other Patents From the Survey of Mr. Chs. Morris & other Surveyors. Copy on file, Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Munsell Color Company, Inc.
1954 Munsell Soil Color Charts. Baltimore, Maryland 21218, U.S.A.

Myles, David
1981 Historical Report - Ste Annes Point. M.S. on file, Department of Historical and Cultural Resources.

Noel Hume, Ivor
1969 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Nova Scotia Council Minutes
1757-1766 Council Minutes for a Council held at Halifax on October 29 1765. Council Minutes, R.G.1, Volume 211, P.A.N.S., 1757-1766.

O'Neill, A. J.
1961 Letter from A. J. O'Neill. 'Letters', Atlantic Advocate, Vol. 51, No. 3, 1960-61:96.

Parker's New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy
1759 Extract from letter from Fort Frederick. Published 2/4/1759 Parker's New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy. Ganong manuscript collection, New Brunswick Museum, Saint John.

Peach, Joseph
1762 Sketch of the route from St. John to the St. Lawrence. Copy on file, Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton, Map No. H1-203.29.

Perley, Moses H.
1891 On the Early History of New Brunswick. The Educational Review, March issue, Saint John, New Brunswick.

Powell, B. W.
1979 The Riverbank Site: Observations on an Early, Unrecorded Cemetery. Man in the Northeast 18 (Fall):48-59.

Rayburn, Alan
1975 Geographical names of New Brunswick. Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

Raymond, Rev. William O.
1910 The River St. John Its Physical Features, Legends and History from 1604 to 1784. John A. Bowes (Publisher), St. John, Newfoundland.

Raymond, Rev. William O.
1931 "Fredericton's Early Days". Daily Gleaner: March 11-25 editions. (Reprinted from a 1920 article).

R. C. M. P. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)
n.d. Old Government House. M. S. on file, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "J" Division Headquarters, Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Sargent, Howard R.
1977 The Clement Site: field investigation. Man in the Northeast 13 (Spring):78-86.

Soil Capability for Agriculture
1967 Soil Capability for Agriculture - Fredericton - 21G. Canada Land Inventory, Agriculture and Rural Development Act: Catalogue Number 64/2-21G.

Sproule, George
1784 Copy of Charles Morris' 1765 Map with revisions. Map on file, Provincial Archives, Department of Historical Resources: H3-203. 29-1784 (1765).

Squires, W. Austin
1980 History of Fredericton The Last 200 Years. City of Fredericton. Edited by J. K. Chapman.

Stobbe, P. C.
1940 Soil Survey of the Fredericton - Gagetown Area, New Brunswick. Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture in Co-operation with the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture.

Swauger, James L.
1959 An American Burial Technique of the Early 19th Century. Pennsylvania Archaeologist XXIX (1):38-39.

Thériault, Filèle
1982 La Pointe Sainte-Anne et La Réserve Indienne - Dates et Fait. M. S. on file, Archaeology Branch, Department of Historical Resources, Fredericton.

Tremblay, l'abbé Jean-Paul Médéric
1982 Un homme de cette sorte Jean Serreau de Saint-Aubin (1621-1705). La société historique acadienne Vol. 13, No. 3:92-156.

Walker, I. C.
1971 Nineteenth-Century Clay Tobacco Pipes in Canada. Ontario Archaeology (16):19-35.

Wintemberg, W. J.
1933 Report on excavations made in an old cemetery in the grounds of Government House, Fredericton, N.B. M. S. on file, York-Sunbury Historical Society, Fredericton, Manuscript Number MYO-MS/57H.